

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 881--Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852.

[PRICE 6D.]

WORCESTERSHIRE.—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, IRONFOUNDERS, STOVE GRATE, FENDER, AND FIRE-IRON MAKERS, GLASSMAKERS, GRINDERS, AND OTHERS, REQUIRING EXTENSIVE PREMISES.

MR THOMAS PITT STOKES has been instructed by the proprietor (Mr. John Hartill, of London, who has given up business in Dudley, in consequence of engagements and pursuits in other quarters) to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the house of Mr. Alexander Patterson, the Swan Inn, Dudley, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the following exceedingly valuable **FREEDOM PROPERTIES**.

advantageously situated in the centre of the important manufacturing town of Dudley, in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to conditions then to be produced:—

Lot 1.—All that **RETAIL PUBLIC HOUSE, YARD, and PREMISES** thereto belonging, situated in King-street, in Dudley aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Shielah Garratt, containing, with the site of the buildings, 156 superficial square yards, or thereabouts. This commodious house possesses every convenience, is well situated for business, and is now doing a very good in and out-door trade.

Lot 2.—All those three extensive and convenient **CASTING HOUSES**, of which one is 31 ft. 6 in. by 31 ft.; another, 25 ft. by 17 ft. 11 in.; and the other, 20 ft. 2 in. by 17 ft. 11 in. Also, two capital **FENDER, FIRE-IRON, and FITTING UP SHOPS**, 66 ft. by 13 ft. each; a **storing shop**, 31 ft. by 9 ft., with large stove, and capital cupola, a **pigeon store**, warehouse, suitable office, large yard, passage, and other appurtenances. These premises are at the back of lot 1, and are approached by a road leading out of New Mill-street, and contain, in the whole, 551 square yards, or thereabouts. In connection with this lot there is a good and well established London trade for ranges, stoves, fire-irons, fenders, and other castings, which may be much increased; and every information respecting it, with an introduction to the customers, will, if required, be given to the purchaser by the proprietor.

Lot 3.—Eight substantial **SHOPS**—viz.: four glass cutting shops, a fire-iron polishing shop, and three grinding shops adjoining the last lot, containing an area of 468 square yards. Also, an excellent 42-horse power **STEAM ENGINE**, with metallic piston, and fan for capola, now driving the lathes and machinery in the above shops, and having more than 20-horse surplus power unemployed, which may be used to great advantage in the above or other businesses. The shops and steam-power now underlet produce a rental of £24 per month.

The bands, stones, tools, and all other loose articles on the respective premises will be removed and sold separately from the property, but may be taken to by the purchaser at a valuation, if agreed upon.

A very considerable portion of the purchase money may remain secured on the premises, if sold in one lot.

For further particulars, and to treat by private contract, apply to Mr. John Hartill, general ironmonger, Smithfield, London; Messrs. Coldicott and Canning, solicitors, Dudley; or the auctioneer, Priory-street, Dudley, where plans of the property and all further information may be obtained.

IN CHANCERY.—DEVON.—WHEAL PROVIDENCE SILVER-LEAD and COPPER MINE, with the **STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIAL**, now in full work under the most favourable prospects.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK and GALSORTHY are instructed by the official manager, acting under an order made by Master Blunt, in conformity with the provisions of the Act for Winding-up Joint-Stock Companies, to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the Auction Mart, London, on Thursday, July 15, at One precisely, the well known valuable mining property the

WHEAL PROVIDENCE.

situate close to the Devon Great Consols, in the parish of SOUTH SYDENHAM, near TAVISTOCK, with the entire plant, machinery, including a 40-horse cylinder steam-engine, and material sufficient for, and now in full satisfactory operation, with promise of great future profits. The mine has been opened and worked for several years at a large outlay, and is now held under a lease for 21 years, from 11th Feb., 1850, the dues being only 1-14th. The grant extends over a considerable area, in the midst of geological formations well known to all mining agents as most productive of valuable minerals; the lodes hitherto worked are chiefly of silver-lead, with occasional veins of rich copper ore. The capital required to carry on the mine in full force is within the means of most capitalists, and it affords an opportunity rarely to be met with for a profitable speculation.

The reports, documents, and working plans, up to the present time, may be inspected at Chincock and Galsworthy's offices, 28, Regent-street, London; and particulars had of Messrs. Quiller and Ball, 57, Coleman-street; W. J. Holt, Esq., solicitor, 13, Chancery-lane, Blackfriars; and at the offices of the company, 3, Walbrook-buildings, City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—VALUABLE MINING SHARES in the favoured CARADON DISTRICT FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the assignees of Mr. W. B. Brodie, a bankrupt, to bring to **UNRESERVED SALE**, at the Auction Mart, London, on Saturday, the 17th of July, 1852, at Twelve o'clock noon, in numerous lots, **ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN-FOUR SHARES**

in the **MARKET VALLEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER AND TIN MINES**, situate in the celebrated CARADON DISTRICT, county of CORNWALL, in the neighbourhood of some of the richest mines. The sum of £3 10s. 8d. per share has been paid, and it is presumed that time only is required to arrive at the mineral which has been secured around them.

Particulars may be had at the Auction Mart, London; of Wm. Bell, Esq., official assignee, 3, Coleman-street-buildings; of Messrs. Cobb and Son, and Mr. C. W. Squarey, solicitors, Salisbury; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer, &c., 38, Threadneedle-street, London.—The mine may be inspected under an authority, which may be obtained on application to Mr. C. W. Squarey.

MOLLAND MINE.—EIGHTY FORFEITED SHARES FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. C. WARTON is directed to include in his **SALE, BY AUCTION**, at the Mart, on Saturday, the 17th of July, at Twelve o'clock, in 8 lots, **EIGHTY FORFEITED SHARES**

in the **MOLLAND MINE, DEVON**, near the Britannia Mines, and lately much improved, pursuant to the regulations of the Company.

Particulars may be had at the Mart, and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent 38, Threadneedle-street.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. NICHOLAS TREVENA will **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at **SOUTH DOLCOATH MINE**, in the parish of ILLOGAN, on Monday, the 19th of July, at Twelve o'clock precisely, the following

MINING MATERIALS:
36 9-foot 7 and 7½-inch pumps; 12 9-foot 6-inch ditto; 6-inch plunger poles, stuffing-boxes and glands; 6 and 8-inch top-door-pieces, 7-inch H pieces, 7 and 8-inch wind-ropes, capstan and shears, 6-inch working barrels, horse-whim and chain, 10-inch rods and rod-plates, steam, air machines, and pipes, ladders, carpenter's bench, grinding stone, smith's bellows, anvil, vice, and tools, old wrought and cast-iron, &c.
Dated July 3, 1852.

WITHOUT RESERVE.—By order of the Trustees of William Beattie, machine maker, contractor, and railway carriage builder.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.—STEAM-ENGINES of various power and construction, with fly-wheels and boilers complete; Metal Planing, Drilling, Screwing, Shearing, and Punching Machines; by Bodmer, Shankland and other eminent makers; 30 superior Anvils, with swage blocks, levelling blocks, anvil bellows, large fan, and numerous tools connected with machine making and with the blacksmith's business.

MR. D. HODGKINS has received positive instructions to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, on Monday, the 19th, and Tuesday, the 20th inst., and following days, on the extensive premises, Grafton-street, in the occupation now of the Trustees of William Beattie, the entire valuable

PLANT OF MACHINERY and UTENSILS

connected with the above-named business, the greater part of which will be found of the most approved principles, by favourite makers, and little worse than new. The machinery in the fitting rooms comprises several metal lathes, with valuable head stocks, face plates, and brackets, horizontal self-acting planing machines, by Collier and Co., Salford, double and single geared drilling machines, with self-acting motion, pairs of upright drilling machines, 16 feet iron slide lathes, large double geared screwing machines, nut-screwing ditto, large lathes, with double geared head stocks, face plates, and rests, double geared slide lathes, with head stocks complete, by Bolton, Manchester, single and double geared self-acting screw cutting lathes, with change wheels complete, by Bodmer, of Manchester, self-acting slide lathes, punching and shearing machines, by Shankland, Glasgow, with an extensive assortment of every description of tools connected with the above business; also, a superior 12-horse power horizontal high-pressure engine, with two boilers, 30 feet fly wheel, shafting, gearing, &c. Large quantity of lead piping, iron tanks, strong fittings, benches, with large vices, and numerous tools. Cart and other weighing machines, by Pooley, together with many valuable and useful articles, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the trustees; also, will be removed from a branch establishment, suitable for building purposes, a large assortment of ironmongery.

Catalogues, 6d. each, may be had from the auctioneer, 5, Queen-square, Liverpool, prior to the sale; and the property may be viewed six days before the commencement of sale. For further particulars, apply to Edward Roberts, accountant, Commerce-court, Lord-street, Liverpool; or to S. Hooker, Esq., solicitor, 46, Castle-street, Liverpool.

NOLANS MINORS, county of GALWAY, IRELAND.

TO BE LET, on such terms as may be agreed upon, the **MINE OF PORTACARN**, situate in the parish of KILGUMMIN, about 2 miles from Oughterard, and 14 miles from Galway Harbour, by Lough Corrib, which bounds Portacarn to the north and east. The mine has been partially opened, and is reported upon by Pierre J. Foley, Esq., M.E., as having every characteristic of being very productive of lead. Proposals will be received by Mr. Edmund O'Sullivan, Oughterard; or by the receiver, Thomas Browne, Esq., Tuam, county Galway.—July 1, 1852.

VALUABLE LEAD MINES FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. James Penman, at Mrs. Errington's, Blue Bell Inn, ALSTON, on Tuesday, the 20th of July, at Six o'clock in the evening, all those well-known **LEAD MINES**, called the

GALLIGILL SYKE AND BENTS.

situated about three miles east of ALSTON, in the county of CUMBERLAND.—The above mines are held by square grant under Greenwell Hospital, and although only partially opened out, have of late years been very productive, having raised some years upwards of 300 tons of ore.

The ore is of the very best quality, and yields upwards of 20 ozs. of silver in the ton.

Mr. Jos. Cain, who lives on the premises, will show the mines; and further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. John Middleton, Brough, Westmoreland; or Mr. Thomas Penman, Newcastle.

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS TO BE SOLD, at the

DOLAWEN MINE, BETHSDA, near BANGOR, on Tuesday, 20th of July, consisting of a 24 feet **WATER WHEEL**, 5 feet wide, with blocks and brasses, complete. Superior 27-inch **CRUSHING MILL**, with raft wheels, riddles, &c., complete, quite new. Double 12-inch **CRUSHING MILL**, with blocks and brasses; 8-ft. plunger pole, 5-inch diameter, with stuffing box, &c., all complete, quite new.

9-foot 7-inch working barrel, with bucket spring, clacks, and doorpieces.

9 9-foot 8-inch pumps; 1 6-foot ditto; and 1 3-foot ditto.

Powerful double purchase crab wheel, complete.

6-foot **IRON WATER WHEEL**, 8-inch wide, with blocks and brasses, complete, quite new; 8-foot **WOODEN DITTO**, with ditto ditto.

2 **TRAM WAGGONS**, with iron wheels, complete.

5 **Jigging Hatches**, complete; a quantity of Balk timber, chains, iron, miners' tools, &c., too numerous to mention.

DERBYSHIRE.—STUPENDOUS SALE of all the exceedingly valuable **PLANT, SIX**

HYDRAULIC ENGINES, covering near 500-horse power, **UTENSILS, MATERIALS,**

MACHINERY, &c., at the renowned **ALPORT MINES**, near Bakewell, Derbyshire.

MR. W. KIRK has the honour to announce, that he has been

retained by the Directors of the far-famed **ALPORT MINES**, in **DERBYSHIRE**, to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, on Monday, 26th of July, and three following days, all their

VALUABLE PLANT, HYDRAULIC ENGINES,

of various sizes, from 27 to 63-horse power.

MATERIALS, UTENSILS, and MACHINERY; a large quantity of cast and wrought metal, lead, brass, copper, steel, &c.—in the whole about 1000 tons.

Particulars in future advertisements and catalogues; or at the offices of the auctioneer 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, by the Mortgagees of John

Charles Bettesworth Trevenan, Esq., under full powers of sale, the valuable

FREEDOM ESTATE, NOBLE MANSION, productive CHINA-CLAY WORKS,

COMMONS, including MINERALS and MANORIAL RIGHTS in the several MANORS

of **CARHAIS, TREBUBRITHES, GOGOTH, TOLGARICK, and TREVERBYN TRE-**

VAION, comprising a vast extent of country in the several parishes of ST. MICHAEL,

CARHAIS, GORRAN, ST. EWE, RUANLANHORNE, CUBY, CORNELLY, SAINT

AUSTELL, ST. STEPHENS, ST. DENNIS, and ST. MEWAN, which will, in the month

of September next, **BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION**, unless previously disposed of

by private contract.

For further particulars, and to treat for the estates or portions thereof, applications

are to be made to Mr. John Gummo, estate agent, St. Austell; to Messrs. Harrison,

Tennant, and Finch, solicitors, 2, Gray's Inn, London (by whom full printed particulars

and conditions, stating time and place of sale, will shortly be issued); and of Mr. Har-

rison Rhodes, solicitor, 9, Davies-street, Berkeley square, London.

ON SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Several powerful

STEAM ENGINES, in good working condition, now standing upon the premises

of the **KIRKLESS COLLIERY**, near Wigan—viz.:

ONE PUMPING BEAM ENGINE, of 115 horse-power, with two parallel motions, a

most excellent cast-iron beam, with pedestals and brass steps, head gear, nozzles, air-

pump and condenser, injection cock, jack pump and clatern, cast-iron cold water clatern,

hot water pump, throttle valve, and 1 at the top of the spool rods, with straps, &c.

ONE WAGON SHAPED WROUGHT IRON BOILER (Low Moor plates), 21 ft. long

and 11 ft. wide, with a flue through, 3 ft. in diameter, and weighs about 18 tons; also

the furnace work complete for two fires.

TWO GLOBULAR BOILERS, one 14 ft. and the other 15 ft. diameter, together with

the furnace work of both complete.

ONE (30-horse power) HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, which has been used

for winding coal and pumping water, with a cylindrical boiler, and furnace work, wind-

ing shaft, and two vertical planes of large diameter, all of wrought-iron, double pumping

crank shaft, spur wheels, pedestals, with brass steps, slide rods, and two L lags of 7 feet

radius; also engine bed, with the pumping and winding pillars of large-sized ashlar

stone, and strong flagged foundations.

ONE (7-horse power) CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, with fly-wheel and double

pumping crank shaft of wrought-iron, two vertical planes, 1 leg, and a globular boiler,

with furnace work, and also engine bed of ashlar stone.

ONE CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, of 6-horse power, with a globular boiler, and

furnace work, winding shaft, two vertical planes, and two spur wheels; also the engine-

bed, of large ashlar stone.

ONE GLOBULAR MILLER, nearly new, 8 ft. 5 in. diameter.

ONE BRASS WORKING BARREL, in excellent condition, 10 in. diameter, 5 ft. long.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Atherton, Kirkless Colliery, near Wigan.

CAER MEINIAU SLATE QUARRIES, ON TY NEW-

YDD LAND, LLANBERIS, CARNARVONSHIRE, TO BE LET, ON LEASE.

—This will be a **GOOD INVESTMENT** for CAPITALISTS, from 500 to 1000 men may

be employed; it is very advantageous to work, being on the side of a hill; it has been

in full work for several years, but lately stopped, in consequence of the death of the

owner. A party in the neighbourhood have applied for it, but we declined to treat, be-

ing anxious to work it on a more extensive scale than they were able.

For particulars apply to the agent, Mr. J. Lloyd, county surveyor, Carnarvon.

June 14, 1852.

TO BE LET, and entered upon the 23d of November next, all

that **CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY**, known by the name of **EAST TANFIELD**, situated in

the chapelry of **TANFIELD**, in the county of **DURHAM**, a few yards distant

from a branch of the **York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway**.—For particulars applica-

tion may be made to Mr. Matthews, Beamish Office; or Mr. Boyd, Urpeth, near Chester-

le-street.—June 29, 1852.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—TO BE LET,

and may be entered upon immediately, **SEINT FOUNDRY**, situate within half

a mile of the town and shipping port of **CARNARVON, NORTH WALES**, containing a

spacious foundry, casting-house, pattern-room, and workshops. There are two **WATER-**

WHEELS, turning and boring lathes, two cupolas, capable of casting 5 tons, a **BRASS**

FOUNDRY, **COAL DUST MILL**, and all other requisites for carrying on the foundry

trade on an extensive scale. There is a comfortable dwelling house attached.

This is an opportunity rarely to be met with for doing a large and lucrative trade. The

demand in the district, which abounds with slate quarries, mines, &c., being very con-

siderable. A rent low.

For particulars apply to John Hayward, Esq., Cilgwyn Slate Quarries, Carnarvon,

North Wales; or Mr. Thomas Spencer, Tipton, Staffordshire.

June 14, 1852.

TO RAILWAY AND STEAM COMPANIES, ENGINEERS,

MILLWRIGHTS, and OTHERS.—B. COQUATRIX'S PATENT LUBRICATOR,

so highly approved of by the most eminent engineers and practical men, gives accurately

a **CONSTANT SUPPLY** of any required NUMBER OF DROPS OF OIL PER MINUTE,

for **LUBRICATING THE BEARINGS and OTHER PARTS of MARINE ENGINES, LO-**

COMOTIVES, and MACHINERY of every description, to be had at A. GRANARA'S,

only proprietor, 15, Leicester-place, Leicester-square; and at T. TIDMARSH'S, City

Exhibition, 22, Basinghall-street, London.

Price, without the boxes, 30s. per dozen.

PARSEY'S COMPRESSED AIR-ENGINE.—The practica-

bility of these ENGINES having been satisfactorily PROVED on the Eastern

Counties Railway, MINERAL, SLATE, and OTHER LINES may be WORKED with

IMPROVEMENT and ECONOMY. The power offers many advantages in other mining

purposes.—Applications for licences, &c., to be made to Mr. Parsey, civil engineer, and

patentee, 456, Oxford-street.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. **WILLIAM BRUNTON & CO.**

PENHALICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE,

of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to

the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

MR. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED

ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon

such terms as will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL

SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants,

Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations,

that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the **PATENT**

SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, in-

fallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved ma-

chinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tacklingmill, Cornwall.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-

STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capi-

talists and the public that he is at all times in a position to **BUY or SELL**, at close market

prices, in dividend and respectively established **BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES**; and

having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical per-

sonal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has **SHARES** in

the best **DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES** FOR SALE, and which will give the

purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

East Daren Tremayne Levant

West Caradon West Providence Botallack

South Frances Carn Brea East Wheal Reeth

South Caradon North Pool St. John del Rey

Great Devon Consols East Wheal Rose Cobna

Trevelyan Bedford United &c.

And has also FOR SALE **SHARES** in MINES having a **PROMISING APPEARANCE**,

and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Santiago Mary Anne Trolough

West Tamar Hington Down North Downs

East Leisure North Basset Holmbush

Trelawny Tincroft Wheal Harriett

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY

CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17,

TOURS IN IRELAND.

IRISH TOURIST TICKETS

(AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH) ARE ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS:—

Stations.	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£10 0	£5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, High, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	8 0	4 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 0	4 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 0	4 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0	4 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 0	3 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0	3 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, and back to the Station at which the ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, Tickets for a Tour in the county of Wicklow, for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and one from Dublin to Galway, for the Tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented (gratis) with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Handbook," compiled solely for these Tours.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's office, 82, Westland-row, Dublin.—See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS FOR MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA, AND CHINA, by their steamers LEAVING SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month.

The Company's steamers also start for MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE on the 29th, and VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

FIRST STEAMER FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR AUSTRALIA

SAILED under ARRANGEMENTS with the MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, 9, King's Arms-yard, London.

For MELBOURNE and SYDNEY DIRECT, the SARAH SANDS, 1300 tons register; W. C. Thompson, Commander.—That well-known fast and safe screw-steamer, so much approved on the San Francisco and North American station for her prompt passages and superior qualities as a sea-boat, being two years on the California line without a single casualty, and for the caution, experience, and urbanity of her commander, has been placed on the berth for Australia by the Melbourne Association. She will be fitted with every convenience to secure the health and comfort of the passengers.

It is intended to dispatch her from LIVERPOOL on the 7th August, and from QUEENSTOWN, taking on board passengers, specie, mails, telegraphic despatches, and cargo, on the 10th August next. The charges of passage and freight will be published in a few days.

For further particulars, apply to the Melbourne Association, No. 9, King's Arms-yard, London; to any of the agencies of the company; or to Charles Oddie, and William C. Thompson and Co., Fenwick-chambers, Liverpool.

Will be shortly published, 8vo., price 6d.,

THE HISTORIES AND MYSTERIES OF THE COLUMBIAN

MINING ASSOCIATION—THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY—THE MARIQUITA GOLD COMPANY—THE SANTA ANA COMPANY, and of their present Representative, the MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA COMPANY, together with a FEW FACTS respecting the WINDING-UP OF THE ZACATECAS MINING COMPANY, and of the ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION. Addressed to the Shareholders of the above Companies.—By CHRISTIE RICHARDSON, of Lincoln's Inn.

"Cov'n dost suffice right."—Lord Coke.

London: T. H. Rice, No. 14, Charles-street, St. James's-square.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of the country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (for theoretical) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as

SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD,

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *putting*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (MR. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chemical Company, 73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG ON ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.

BARON LIEBIG TO MR. ALLSOPP.

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JUSTUS LIEBIG.

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ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The proper condition of a mine, as regards its ventilation, your committee consider is when the current of air through all the air courses, more particularly in the extreme workings, is from 4 to 5 feet per second in rate through an ordinary sized air way, of (say) 50 feet sectional area; this, in the extreme workings, would command a rate of current to much greater extent (and which would be necessary) through the less remote workings of the mine. Without a current of air at the rate of at least 4 feet per second, equal to about three miles per hour, in every part of a mine at all flury, the miner cannot be considered safe from explosion. Such current would be the truest indication of the actual amount of fresh air circulating through the general workings of the mine. It seems immaterial by what mode this rate of current is produced, so that it is certainly produced, and a means be furnished to the inspector at each visit to ascertain that such a rate of current has constantly existed during his absence.

On the causes of increased numbers of explosions, the report recapitulates the necessary conditions under which fire-damp becomes explosive—viz., the admixture of a certain proportion of oxygen contained in the admitted atmosphere, and that the only partial introduction of fresh air, in insufficient quantities for respiration and combustion, is likely to cause the very mischief against which it is intended to guard. The properties of the gases of the mine have been so often dwelt upon that it would be superfluous to repeat them here.

The attention of your committee has been directed to scientific and practical means of decomposing or neutralising the explosive gases as they exude from the coal and goaves; but it does not appear to your committee that science has discovered any practical means for producing this desirable effect. It is, however, on the Minutes of Evidence, that Mr. Blakemore, a gentleman well versed and long engaged in mining operations, a Member of the House of Commons, has offered, through the Royal College of Chemistry, a premium of 1000*l.* for the discovery of some simple practical means for the salubrious of this important object. On the qualities of the Davy lamp, the committee express the unqualified opinion that where a proper degree of ventilation does not exist in a mine any modification of this lamp must be considered rather as a lure to danger than a means of security. A reflector lamp, covered with polished instead of black iron wire-gauze, is recommended; and having two gauze cylinders is recommended as much safer, and giving increased light.

In the furnace system of ventilation, the power depends on the difference of the temperature of the air going down the downcast shaft, and that coming up the upcast; and when the temperature of the outer air is high, the power of the furnace is reduced. When the thermometer, therefore, exhibits a high rate of temperature, the ventilation is lessened. This may account for accidents being generally more frequent in spring and summer. It is very desirable, under such circumstances, that an extra power of ventilation should be applied.

Under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, its weight operates in a fiery mine to keep back the escape of gas from the recesses of the mine. When the pressure is less, the explosive gases have greater power of escape. Whenever, therefore, there is a fall in the barometer, showing a diminished pressure in the atmosphere, danger is indicated, and an increased amount of ventilation required. In every mine, therefore, it should be imperative for a barometer to be kept. It should be placed near the ventilating power, properly connected with the external air, through the downcast, so as to take the pressure of the atmosphere. A "differential barometer" is much more sensitive than a common one, and should be used; and since it costs only a few shillings, there would be no excuse for not having one.

A water gauge should be placed at the bottom of the upcast, to indicate the power of the drag of the mine, where the furnace system is used, so as to indicate the presence or approximation of the furnace limit.

But an instrument of even greater importance than the above, especially in reference to the periodical visits of inspectors, is a self-registering anemometer, by which the inspector would know at each visit the rate at which the current of air had been passing through the mine in his absence. The best instrument of this kind at present known, perhaps, is that of Mr. Biram. Three, at least, of these should be kept in every mine; one at the intake (bottom of downcast shaft), one at the return (bottom of upcast), and, especially, one or more in the extreme workings.

The goaves (old workings) in extensive mines are a principal source of danger. It has been suggested, if the water would permit, that the goaves might be as it were drained of the explosive gas by a bore hole from the surface, acted on by a steam jet; that gas, being lighter than common air, would thus be drawn through the bore to the outer air. For a similar purpose, gas drifts have been recommended, as described in the "Technical Definitions and Explanations."

It was suggested by Mr. Gurney also that refuge stalls, as described by Mr. Barkley to the Committee of Peers in 1849, might be established at small expense, in places familiar to the miners, throughout the workings, to which, upon an explosion, they could at once fly from the fatal effects of the after-damp.

The report then alludes to the instantaneous fatalities which have occurred from boys neglecting the opening and shutting, at the proper times, of air doors and traps, and the committee consider no such responsible duties should be entrusted to any but such as are of an age in which sufficient confidence may be placed.

It has been strongly recommended by several witnesses of knowledge and experience, as described in the "Technical Definitions and Explanations," more diligent inquiry should be made than has hitherto been customary into the remote as well as the proximate causes of explosion and loss of life. Your committee would further recommend to the attention of the Home Office whether it might not be expedient to institute such an office as a Special Coroner for these investigations. In connection with this suggestion, it may also be worthy of consideration how far local feelings or prejudices may not tend, in occasional instances, to interfere with the impartial discharge of their duty on the part of juries.

In the letter of Sir H. de la Beche to the chairman (vide appendix), it will be seen that education in point of instruction as a precautionary means both among the working colliers and the managers, as also that the qualification of inspectors should be rigidly tested previous to their appointment. In these views your committee entirely concur. They not only trust to see education more rapidly spreading than heretofore among the working colliers, but schools of mines established, without certificates from which, no overman, underlooker, or manager shall be legally appointed to his office.

The qualification of inspectors for their office is a point of the first importance; and should be efficiently tested before a competent board, analogously with the tests exacted in various professions where the interests of life and health are involved. They should be generally acquainted with natural philosophy (especially pneumatics), chemistry, mechanics, also a competent knowledge of geology and mineralogy; and should also have had practical experience of colliery working.

Almost every witness, however, bore testimony to the total inadequacy of the present system of inspection. The numbers were too small, its powers too limited. Each of the inspectors summoned before the committee had something like 400 mines in his district; the whole of which he would be unable to go through in less than four years. Many mines he had never visited. Your committee cannot, therefore, hesitate to recommend that the number of inspectors should be increased. They are present amount to six. That number should, at least, be doubled, and two sub-inspectors to each chief inspector added. In Sir H. de la Beche's letter it is indicated, and it appeared also in evidence, that the present salary of an inspector was too small, at least to induce a person really fitted for the office of inspector to remain in his situation.

To increase the power of the inspector is a much more delicate matter. To this some of the most intelligent of the managers of mines who were examined objected; and with some reason, for it was evident, to say the least, that they were in all respects, both as to practical and scientific attainments, upon a par with the inspectors. But the objection was taken less to the principle itself than to the possible unfairness of being subjected to the caprice, perhaps ignorance, of an individual inspector. To the establishment of a board with increased powers, no objection seemed to be taken. Some such central body your committee would strongly recommend, composed of scientific and practical men, to whom the inspectors might report, and from whom they might receive official instructions, which would give greater efficacy to their recommendations. To this board should be given a power to enforce penalties under ordinary circumstances of neglect; and, in cases of death, a power to facilitate an enforcement of justice to the families of the victims, through the ordinary channels of law, the survivors themselves being in a condition of life which renders them comparatively helpless to obtain their just redress.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

THE COAL TRADE—SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—The works at the bridge over the Wye, at Chepstow, which is to unite the Gloucestershire with the Monmouthshire portions of this railway, are near completion: the great tube having been raised to its permanent position at a considerable height above the river, the girders are suspended from it, and fixed from one end of the bridge to the other; and the Government Inspector has examined the work, so that Monday, the 26th inst., has been fixed for the opening of the bridge for through traffic. When opened a large goods traffic will accrue by the transmission of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire coal; this coal will be sent to the Reading and London markets, and sold at prices below either the Forest, Somersetshire, West Gloucestershire, or north country coals, and will effectually compete with the coast trade. A large traffic in iron and other merchandise to London and the north through Gloucester is also expected.

CAWSON HILL MINE.—This noted spot, one of the highest hills in Devon, needs but little description, it being situated in the parishes of South Tawton and Throwley, near Okehampton, east of the Devon Great Consols and Wheal Friendship, which two concerns have turned out more ore and given more profit than all the other mines in Devon put together. The sett is very extensive—two miles long and two miles broad—and possesses many facilities for being extensively wrought at a moderate rate, several lodes running through it. The lords have acted very fairly with the lessees, in granting leases for 21 years, at 1-30th for tin, 1-18th for copper and lead. They have a never-failing and abundant supply of water, and the Taw Vale Railway is only seven miles distant. The three lead lodes of the Manor Mine run through Cawson, east of which are three of the champion copper lodes of Wheal Fortune; and on the south is a very fine tin lode, 12 ft. wide, on which it is proposed driving an adit level into the mountain, which will give good backs, likely to turn out abundance of tin. Several elvan and cross courses pass through these lodes—a most favourable adjunct in the making rich deposits of mineral. The proprietors purpose raising a capital by the issue of 6000 shares, of 1*l.* each, reserving one third thereof to themselves for the expenses hitherto incurred: thus 4000*l.* will be the working capital, which is deemed adequate in all respects, as neither steam nor any other costly machinery will be required; a water-wheel for drawing and crushing will suffice for a very considerable time. The Fortune lode has been worked, and from the old banks of stuff fine stones of ore have been extracted. The concern will be conducted strictly under the Cost-book System.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS AND DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.—At this season of the year, when these complaints are so prevalent, there is no better remedy than Holloway's Pills, whether as a preventive or cure. When taken in moderate doses, and at the same time strict attention is paid to diet, the worst cases will be relieved. The strengthening properties of these pills restore the impaired tone of the stomach, and cleanse the liver; nothing so good has ever been discovered for the cure of persons who suffer from a long residence in hot climates, or who are afflicted with any of the general family ailments—sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 344, Strand, London.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

The extraordinary change in the weather, from heavy and incessant rain to extreme heat, has given great impetus to the works of the Britannia Mine, which, as regards surface operations, were inevitably retarded by the unusual wet season. Captain Moorom's staff is on the ground from daylight until dark, and the miners are, likewise, making great way. Captain Fezzy, the agent, under date of the 6th inst., says:—"Since this day week we have been unavoidably compelled to devote our time and attention to the securing the adit level going west, on the course of the lode, from the winze leading from the adit to the 10 fm. level. We have now cleared about 4 fms. The fact of our being under the necessity of directing attention exclusively to this has arisen from the following causes: that we have no other way to get the leads to the surface but through the winze into the 10 fathom level, and that the ground about the winze has, by the giving away of the timber from time to time, become very insecure, for which reason it would not have been prudent to have commenced taking away any ground, east and west of the winze, in the bottom of the adit, until this level was secured a sufficient distance to the west of the winze to prevent the possibility of a material crush in the ground, both north and south of the lode. I beg to assure you that we are doing all we possibly can to hasten the desired object. I hope to commence driving on the lode, east and west below the adit the latter end of this week. We purpose to commence the driving of the 10 fm. level east on the course of the lode on Thursday next.

PARSEY'S COMPRESSED AIR LOCOMOTIVE.—For the locomotive engine a power free from the many objections of steam has long been anxiously sought by science. It is not the power *per se* that is objectionable, but its nuisance and expense in coke, and in the destruction of such costly machinery, and the consequent expensive repairs, &c. Compressed air is cleanly and non-destructive to machinery; so long as due attention be paid to those parts that have to sustain high pressures, and by proving them to at least double what would ever be required in working, no possibility of accident can arise from bursting. Air is not explosive, and there being no artificial heat applied to deteriorate the tenacity of the metal of the reservoirs, they will sustain 20 times the force of high-pressure steam with perfect safety. Heat generating electricity and gases, explodes and bursts steam-boilers, and not the indicated pressure abstractedly considered. There must also be taken into account the separation of the particles of the metal of which a boiler is composed, expanding with heat and contracting in cooling, which frequent recurrences deteriorate the tenacity and quality of the iron, which ultimately losing its elasticity, boiler explosions ensue, which cannot be guarded against. The introduction of compressed air will save the expenses of tubes and fire-boxes, of proper water for locomotives, cleaning and washing out of engines, coal for coke, expense of fuel, and damage from burning the engines while standing on branch lines, or shunting engines, &c. Compressed air engines, free of these enumerated expenses, will only cost the power they employ when at work. Another experiment recently took place with Mr. Parsey's small locomotive, on the junction line beyond Cambridge, which was attended by Mr. Stokes, superintendent of the line; Mr. Box, Mr. McPhail, Mr. Clarke, and engineers. A steamer followed the air-engine, and the following successful performance was timed by several parties, compared and agreed:—The reservoir of the engine was charged to 175 lbs. on the inch only, that being considered sufficient for the experiment. The regulator of the working power was set to give a uniform pressure of 15 lbs. per inch on the pistons (2½-inch diameter), and run the first mile in five minutes—a rate of 12 miles per hour: then the regulator was set to 20 lbs., and she ran a mile in four minutes—rate 15 miles per hour: the regulator was then reduced to 15 lbs., and the engine completed the journey of ½ miles in 19 minutes. The demonstration gave satisfaction to the gentlemen who witnessed it, and Mr. Parsey was congratulated on the successful result. The instantaneous increase or decrease, and the uniformity of the working pressure proved the excellence and perfection of the control over the power.

NOVEL COMBINED POWER FOR RAILWAY PROPULSION.—In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of a company recently formed, under the name of the "Steam and Atmospheric Patent Propulsion Company," for the purpose of working a patent, obtained by Mr. Thomas, for (as expressed in the specification) "Economising Fuel in the Generation of Steam, and for Improvements in Machinery for Propelling on Land and Water." The principal features for which the patentee claims novelty and great advantages, are the employment of centrifugal force to assist the engine as a motive power; the use of the exhaust steam to heat the water in the feed cistern before it enters the boiler; a more effective application of caloric by a peculiar construction of furnace; the combustion of the smoke and gases by passing them over the fire; the employment of compressed air, in combination with centrifugal force, as a motive power; and greater speed in proportion to the quantity of fuel consumed. The patentee is sanguine that by his combined arrangements he shall be able to effect a saving in the consumption of fuel of, probably, two-thirds, but certainly one-half of what is at present expended, and that a large return will be made on the capital invested. The company is divided into 40,000 shares, of 1*l.* each, 10,000 of which are offered to the public, and 30,000 retained as remuneration by the patentee and promoters. We have not yet had an opportunity of making ourselves acquainted with the mechanical details, but we shall shortly have access to the diagrams and models, when we shall pay a full description of the principles enunciated before our readers.

THE ARUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINES.—In the *Mining Journal* of June 5, we inserted a professional report on these mines, from Mr. J. W. Watson, Ph.D., F.G.S., of a very encouraging character, as to the geological features and mineralogical indications in the sets. These mines are situated in the neighbourhood of Ashburton, to the south-west of the granitic anticlinal axis of Dartmoor, in a soft but sound killas, highly congenial for mineral. They cover an area of 1½ mile superficies, the ground rising rapidly to an apex in the north, giving 60 fms. of backs. They form a portion of the estate of Druids, the property of J. Sparke Amery, Esq., and are held for a term of 24 years, at 1-16th dues. The existence of copper veins beneath Mr. Amery's land had long been suspected, and having recently obtained permission for the sinking of trial shafts, the fact is now established beyond doubt. Twelve distinct lodes have been opened on, and valuable ores obtained at within 5 fms. from surface. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, in reporting on their assay of some of the specimens, state 8½ per cent. pure copper as the result; and Dr. Watson and Capt. Williams offer as their opinion, without hesitation, that the Arundell Mines are as valuable a mineral property as any in the west of England. The picked ore gave 11·2 and 10·8 per cent. of pure copper respectively, and average ore 9·9 per cent. There are said also to be traces of silver, cobalt, and nickel, and little doubt is entertained of the undertaking turning out a profitable adventure; indeed, with the outlay of a comparatively small capital, it is expected the workings will be immediately placed in a paying position. The company is divided into 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each, to be conducted on the Cost-book System; and the more promising of the lodes may, for a considerable time be economically and scientifically worked without expensive machinery.

COAL FIELD OF WARWICKSHIRE.—A company has just been formed for working an extensive and valuable colliery property situate on the Darlaston Estate, at Exhall, near Coventry, under the title of "The Exhall Coal Mining Company," with a capital of 50,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. The coal is considered the best in quality which the South Warwickshire field produces, and the principal seam is 25½ ft. in thickness, consisting of an aggregation of four seams in one, with only a fire-clay parting of 8 inches, and a separation band of 8 inches. This is found at 110 fms. from surface; 10 fms. below is another seam 7½ ft. thick, and at a still greater but workable depth are two others of 6 ft. thickness each, besides fire-clay, ironstone, &c. The property is 90 miles distant from London, and is intersected by the Coventry branch of the London and North-Western Railway, securing cheap and direct transit to the metropolis, Warwick, Leamington, Oxford, and Birmingham, &c. It is estimated that on a vend of 100,000 tons per annum a profit of from 16,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* will be realised, but for the outlay of 40,000*l.* the colliery, including purchase of lease, plant, waggons, steam-engine, machinery, and working capital, can be placed in a position to raise 200,000 tons per annum. Reports from Messrs. George Dixon, J. A. Forster, Francis Briscoe, and W. Hunter, mineral surveyors, fully bear out these views, the colliery being capable of producing 4,903,226 tons of available coal, or 100,000 tons per annum for 49 years, and the ironstone which is not taken into the estimates, but which can be raised and sold at highly remunerative prices, is estimated to yield 718,740 tons, at a cost of 4s. 6d. per ton, or 12,000 tons per annum for 60 years. Under all the circumstances this colliery appears to possess an unusual combination of advantages, and promises fair to become a permanent and profitable undertaking.

BREACH OF CONTRACT—MINING SHARES.—The cause Bocinus v. Lane, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday; it was an action for breach of contract, in not delivering to the plaintiff 25 shares in a mine called Wheat Samson, which the defendant, a mining broker, had sold to the plaintiff on the 28th March last, at 50s. per share. The plaintiff, who had purchased them for a third party, was obliged to deliver the shares, to do which he had to buy from another person at 4*l.* per share, making a difference of 87*l.* 10s., for which the action was brought. The defence was that the plaintiff might have purchased the shares at a less sum than 4*l.*, and that the defendant had been ready to deliver the shares. This defence was not made out; and the jury, without hearing Mr. James in reply, or the summing up, found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

AN EXCELLENT PRESERVATIVE FOR OUTDOOR WOODWORK.—Take one gallon coal tar, and 2½ lbs. sulphate of zinc, boil them together, and lay on hot.

WHEEL SAMSON MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held, at the offices of the company, on Thursday, when the following report was read, and unanimously adopted:—

Twelve months having elapsed since the formation of the Wheel Samson Mining Company, the directors are desirous of laying before their fellow-shareholders a statement of the present financial position, as also their opinion of the present prospects of the mine.

In accordance with the conditions whereupon the mine was purchased from the lessee, Mr. Frederick Samson Thomas, there has been a sum of money obtained by the sale of shares, and paid into the bankers of the mine, amounting to £2500 0 0 To this has to be added, for interest allowed by the bankers and received from allottees 38 16 8 And also for pre-emption shares, already taken and paid upon 35 0 0

Making a total of £2573 16 8

From this sum the directors have to report there has been expended, from the commencement up to the present day, in all matters connected with the mining adventure, the sum of £1414 13 3

Which leaves a balance to the credit of the mine of £1159 3 5

The directors have now to announce that the period has arrived at which, by the laws of the company, the shareholders have to determine whether or not they will purchase the pre-emption shares, to which they are respectively entitled according to the number of their shares originally purchased at the original price of 17. per share; that it will be their duty to record the names of all persons who avail themselves of such privilege during the present meeting, and to rescind others, that all shares which are not now elected to be so purchased will be placed at the disposal of the directors, to be sold by them as they may think best for the interest of the mine, and the funds applied towards the completion or the increase of the capital, as the result might be. In the event of the original shareholders availing themselves of such pre-emption, the amount of capital disposable for the working of the mine will be £3624 3 5

Having thus given you a statement of your financial position, it becomes the duty of the directors to lay before you as clear a report as possible upon the past operations, and their results, and also upon the future prospects of the mine. It will be observable by the original reports (emanating from Capt. Spargo, and Mr. Thomas, the lessee), upon which the present company were induced to embark in this mining adventure, that there were certain important features then discovered, that certain operations had then been commenced, and that others were then recommended, for the completion of which the capital then determined upon was proposed to be provided.

The features which were then stated as an inducement for the application of the capital were these:—

First,—That discoveries had been made of what were then assumed to be branches of a lode split off from a main or entire lode at a distance of some 80 or 100 fathoms from the northern extremity of the sett. That these branches carried ores of an exceedingly rich character; that the lessee (where he had an opportunity of testing them) had broken ores of from 300 to 400 ozs. of silver to the ton, and 10 per cent. of copper, and which manifested the presence of gold throughout; it was stated that this lode, or these branches from the lode, ran out from the sett towards the sea, or the face of the cliff, in a northern direction, but the directors were informed by the lessee that the lode at this point was in a disordered condition, and that (although the ores were of so important a character) it would be advisable to abandon the operations near the cliff, and to concentrate the workings at or towards that portion of the sett where there appeared to be the strongest evidence that the lodes would unite or form a junction at the before-named probable distance inland.

It was then stated that there had also been discovered a large and regular lode lying in an east and west direction, which also developed itself in the face of the cliff; that a shallow level had even then been commenced thereon; that the lode was then only composed of floukan, and as it was capable of being driven at an easy cost, it would be advisable not only to drive up the shallow level to the assumed point of junction, but also to drive up a level from the seabench, which would intersect the north and south lode or junction at a depth of from 60 to 70 fms. from the surface; and the then anticipations were, that the cost of these two operations would be the preliminary outlay from which no return would be made, and that the probability was that on the junction being reached in the lower level, if not also in the upper level, a profitable course of ore would be found, which would be capable of being returned at such a moderate cost as would be incurred by driving levels, stopping the lode, and returning the ores by such adits.

These were the intended operations, and the anticipations with which the present company commenced working the mine. It will now be the duty of the directors to inform you if there has been any alteration in such intended system, and the object of such change, and if there has been any different result than that anticipated, and in what it consists. An alteration, to a limited extent, has been made, in the one respect of the north and south lode. In consequence of the party who formerly worked upon the north and south lode having called at the office of the company, and stated that he had extracted ores therefrom of far greater value than reported by Mr. Thomas; that he had driven through a bunch in the shallow level from which 1½ ton of ore had been returned, which had produced the enormous sum of £2500; and also in consequence of Dr. Sargeant, of Callington, having stated that he had also been present and assisted in breaking ores in that level, which, upon assay at the office of Mr. Johnson, proved to be of the value of 3s. 6d. per ounce, or 4000l. per ton, and that such were certainly to be calculated upon being frequently obtained, it was the wish of many of the shareholders, and the advice of Dr. Sargeant, that, in addition to the workings on the western lode, some attempt should be made to discover the run of the north and south lode by a deep level at the sea shore. Instructions were accordingly given to Capt. Spargo to endeavour to trace the lode. In performing this operation by shodding near the surface, he intersected some of the branches of the lode; and upon some of the stones being received in London, they were found to contain silver to the amount of 840 ozs. per ton. This being additional confirmation of the extraordinary quality of the ore, the directors were requested to expend, and felt themselves justified in appropriating, a portion of their capital in the attempt to discover the main north and south lode by driving a cross-cut at the base of the cliff. This operation, if successful, would give an opportunity of driving on the lode at an earlier period than by the intersection from the east and west lode.

The success of this operation cannot yet be determined; it has been laborious and slow, in consequence of the ground being hard. The hardness of the ground, and consequent disorder of the lodes, was the cause of its being abandoned by Mr. Thomas, when he worked the mine himself; it has always, by him, been considered purely experimental, as will be seen by his letters; but it has been deemed by the directors and by Mr. Thomas to be fully worthy a trial, especially as many of the shareholders were anxious for speedy results. The operation is not yet completed, but is expected to be so in a few fathoms more driving. If the main (north and south) lode can be cut at this point, ores will be immediately returned. If not, the costs of the mine will be lessened, and the shareholders must wait to intersect the lode by the east and west courses. The great operation of the mine, however (that is, the driving on the east and west lodes), has been steadily maintained, and there the results have developed themselves in a more promising manner than was at first anticipated. In driving the upper east and west level, the lode, which was at first composed entirely of floukan, has been frequently interspersed with mudiic of a very rich quality—it being composed of sulphur, with a small per centage of silver and gold; both of which precious metals are present in every portion of the lode wherever ores are obtained. In driving the lower level, the same result has also taken place. As this level has been extended eastward, or inland, a course of mudiic has presented itself, which has gradually increased as the driving has been continued; and there cannot be the slightest doubt that, when this lower level is driven up beneath the ground where the mudiic appears in the upper level, backs of mudiic, from 45 to 50 fms., will be capable of being stopped away and returned by the adit level. There was at first some little difficulty in finding a market for the mudiic, in consequence of the consumers of that article having experienced much inconvenience by the presence of arsenic, which is an ingredient in most of the Cornish mudiics; but in consequence of its now being ascertained that the Wheel Samson mudiic is free from this deteriorating mineral, offers are made for it from several quarters, and arrangements will now be adopted for its regular return and sale. The Wheel Samson mudiic contains about 50 per cent. of sulphur, above 3 ozs. of silver, and small portions of gold.

In consequence of this valuable commodity lying in the pathway to the anticipated superior riches of this mine, the directors feel confident in assuming that a return will be made from the mudiic alone, fully sufficient to cover the outlay of their capital in driving up to the junction of the lodes in the lower level, and also to give a very considerable profit beyond such expenditure.

The position, therefore, which they are authorised by present appearances to assume is this,—that the mine, by the operation of driving up the lower east and west level to the junction, will be opened so far, not only without cost, but, in all probability, to a profit, independent of the return of the metallic ores. In respect to the prospects when arriving at the junction, the directors have to state that they have caused extensive shoddings to be made upon the backs of the lodes. They have ascertained the longitudinal run and continuance of the east and west lode, which gives indications of being a copper lode in depth, although the mudiic is of the peculiar character already described. They have also traced some of the north and south lodes which intersect the east and west course,—these appear to be silver-lead lodes, and such quality of ore is capable of being broken where they have been opened upon, a few feet from the surface, in the shodding pits; and such also is found to be the quality of the north and south lodes which run through the mining sets Tregar and Trewane, which adjoin the Wheel Samson to the south, the lodes of which sets pass through and into the Wheel Samson sett, will be intersected in the operation of driving up the east and west level, and will be capable of being worked by that simple operation in the Wheel Samson sett, whilst in the

adjoining sets (to which allusion has been made) they are only capable of being worked by the costly application of shafts and machinery.

The lodes of Trewane and Tregar have been reported upon, as seen in the backs, by Prof. Ansted, Mr. Evan Hopkins, and other competent authorities, and most favourable anticipations have been expressed by them of their produce in deeper levels. The directors consider that it is only needful to repeat that these lodes traverse the Samson sett, that they must be intersected at a great depth by the continuing of their present adit level; and that whatever prospects are afforded in Trewane and Tregar they must be greatly increased by the facilities for working which are afforded by the features of the Wheel Samson ground.

Having the opportunity of obtaining the intermediate property, which stood between the Wheel Samson sett and the Tregar Mine, in consequence of its having been offered to Mr. Thomas, the directors have the pleasure of informing the shareholders that they have received an assignment of such property from Mr. Thomas, and that such is now included in the Wheel Samson property. By this addition, a considerable extent of ground is obtained on the course of the north and south lodes, which will be a great advantage to the company. The directors inform the shareholders that they also stand in the same position as to an extent of ground upon the east and west lode, which it is at their option to take; and they consider these additions of territory as adding greatly to the value of the mining property.

The directors have further to state, that they have ascertained by shodding that the first north and south lode has been heaved by a cross course about 40 or 50 fms. to the eastward, prior to its intersection with the east and west lode; this will account for the extended time which has been expended, and which will yet be consumed, on reaching the junction by the driving of the upper level; the heaving of this lode delays, but it does not otherwise interfere with or lessen the anticipated favourable results. Facts have been obtained which confirm the reports that the ores in the north and south lodes are of extraordinary richness. Stones of ore, weighing upwards of 7 cwts., have been broken upon the backs; there are several such lodes passing through the sett. These lodes will all be intersected by driving the east and west course; they all carry ore very near to the surface, and it, therefore, becomes probable that at each intersection backs of from 60 to 70 fms. of the north and south lodes will be capable of being stopped away at one comprehensive and inexpensive operation; whilst the great east and west lode will also be gaining such backs as it is reasonable to suppose will also prove productive, a clear indication being given by the continuous bed of mudiic that a course of ore will there be obtained.

The directors beg the shareholders to remark that the whole of the operations have not hitherto exceeded 120l. per month. If the experiments at the extremity of the north and south lodes should not shortly prove fortunate they will be abandoned; it is then presumed that the costs of the mine will not exceed 80l. per month, or 1000l. per annum.

The directors have also to report that, in consequence of an expressed wish of several of the shareholders, two of them visited the mine, in company with persons of great mining experience, upon whose judgment they could depend, and that the recommendations of these gentlemen as to the future working of the mine were in exact accordance with present workings, and further intended operations of the company. It, therefore, appearing to them absolutely certain that great and important profits must be returned before the half of their capital is consumed, they set the example to their fellow-shareholders in availing themselves of their privilege of pre-emption shares upon their respective holdings, under the full conviction that it requires nothing but patience and a well-regulated system of operations to make Wheel Samson a most important and profitable undertaking.

July 8.—The directors report that of the 2500 pre-emption shares, upon which the election was to be this day declared, were all taken up, with the exception of 35 shares, belonging to absent adventurers.

Resolved,—That the directors' report be received and adopted, and that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors for their attention to the interests of the mine, and also to Capt. Spargo for his faithful services.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.,

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said they were assembled in consequence of what took place at the meeting on May 27: the parties were still willing to take the 4500 shares as then proposed, and the list of those disposed to relinquish their interest in their hands, at 30s. each, was only completed to the extent of 2980 shares. The gentlemen, however, were present to speak for themselves, and were quite prepared to take the lesser number, provided they were at once elected into the direction, and such shares also to the extent of the originally proposed number of 4500 should parties present be willing to surrender them; they were gentlemen of high standing and respectability, such as he perfectly approved, and could recommend to the meeting as the successors of himself and colleagues. The following were the gentlemen alluded to:—Leicester Viney Vernon Esq., R. E. John Browne, Esq., George Vincent Duval, Esq., John N. Browne, Esq., W. Aschough Wilkinson, Esq., and Percival N. Johnson, Esq.

Mr. GUEDALLA said they were all nearly strangers, and new to the company; he would, therefore, inquire whether the proposal for at once proceeding to election was according to the Deed of Settlement, which he thought required 20 days' notice; but if eligible for immediate election, he would inquire what line of policy they intended to pursue.

The CHAIRMAN said the deed had been referred to, and it was perfectly in accordance thereto to elect new directors in place of those retiring, and the notice calling the meeting, dated June 11, specified it was for the purpose of electing five new directors. Conceiving there could be no opposition to their election, he thought it premature to ask them at once to define what their line of policy was intended to be, and it was only fair to give them sufficient time for considering the matter over; and he felt sure they were such perfect men of business, and so particularly well informed as to mining pursuits, that the shareholders could not be in better hands, or in hands better qualified to benefit the shareholders. They were no strangers to the company, or its proceedings; they held a considerable interest in the concern, independent of the additional shares they were now on the eve of possessing. Mr. Johnson had been connected with them from the earliest days, and had had more practice in gold assays than any other person. Mr. Duval had been their chief commissioner at the mines.

Mr. JOHN BROWNE assured the meeting that his colleagues and himself did not embark in the engagement referred to with the least idea of calling a large sum from the shareholders. The present funds, he thought, would suffice; and when they had come to any definite determination as to what steps they deemed best for all concerned, they would convene an early meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of submitting their views to them.

The CHAIRMAN then put the names of the new candidates *seriatim*, the whole of whom were unanimously elected, and acknowledged the compliment.

The CHAIRMAN then returned thanks on behalf of himself and those retiring, for the unabated support they had ever met with during a period beyond a quarter of a century. He left with them their indefatigable managing director, Mr. George Thomas, to whom they were all so much indebted for his constant attention to business, which had made their duties the lighter. He was, in fact, the Alpha and Omega, and he (the chairman) could not allow the present opportunity to pass, probably the last he should have the honour of addressing the parties assembled, without proposing a vote of thanks to him, for his constant attention to their interests in every respect, and the systematic way in which he had so long conducted their affairs, which was seconded and carried unanimously.—The usual vote to the chairman and directors was unanimously accorded, and the parties separated.

LYDFORD CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At the two-monthly general meeting of adventurers in this company, held at the office, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday, the 24th June,

S. W. DUKES, Esq., in the chair.

The following reports, from Mr. Arthur Dean and Captain Joseph Richards, the resident agent, were read:—

Accompanied by some of the principal shareholders, I visited the Lydford Consols Mines on the 10th inst.

Wheel Adventure is progressing well, although the long drought has considerably impeded the clearing operations underground, in consequence of the deficiency of water for pumping and hauling, as one wheel serves for both purposes. The captain's report will inform you of the present appearances in the various workings; and it is satisfactory to observe that ore in greater or less quantities is apparent in every place now working; indeed, I think the mine is looking much better than could have been expected, considering the short time since active operations in new ground have been commenced. There is rough ore now at surface, which will yield from 5 to 6 tons of clean ore, and dressing-floors and jigging-hatches are now constructing for making the richer part of it marketable. It is premature to estimate the quantity of ore which may be raised in the next six months, as time is required to lay open pitches before the ground can be worked away with advantage; but, by the end of the year, we may hope to make regular monthly returns.

At Wheel Mary, all operations have been suspended for some time past; and I now beg to draw your attention to the question of its further working. At the general meeting of adventurers, held 20th January last, it was resolved,—“That the committee be, and are hereby authorised, to adopt measures for the disposal of the northern part of the set called Wheel Mary; the terms to be subject to the confirmation of a general meeting of the shareholders summoned for that purpose. No opportunity has presented itself to carry this resolution into effect; and, as the mine has been dormant for some time past, the company is in danger of losing that part of its sett, unless measures be at once adopted for its efficient working. I beg, therefore, to suggest the following plan for working Wheel Mary:—That the part of Wheel Mary sett referred to in the resolution of 20th January, be valued at 500l., which is about the amount outlaid upon it by this company. That a new company be formed in 5-6 shares, in which the present Lydford Consols shareholders shall have the option of taking as many shares as they now hold; and if any shareholders decline to take shares in the new company, the balance of shares to be offered to the public at par. That a call of 1s. per share be made upon the new shares to produce 1250l., whereof 500l. to be paid to the old company, and applied to the working of Wheel Adventure, &c., the balance of 750l. would suffice

for the first three or four months' operations at Wheel Mary. Issued at par, and the public being allowed to participate, upon equal terms, I have no doubt that the whole of the shares would speedily be taken up, for the merits of the mine are undoubtedly of the highest character.—ARTHUR DEAN.

June 19.—Since your last general meeting we have driven the 70 fm. level south about 12 fms., the lode for this distance has been large, and has produced in places good work for lead ore; taking into consideration the size and nature of the lode in the level above (60), I think we may fairly calculate on meeting with a productive lode here (70) by and bye. The lode in the 60 fm. level north is about 2 feet wide, composed of floukan, quartz, fluor spar, and lead ore, some of which is saving work; the nature of this lode is such that I am induced to believe it will become, on further prosecution, profitably productive; we have suspended working in this level (60) south, until we shall have the driving better ventilated with air, for which purpose we are putting up two rises in the back thereof; the northern one, called “Friends,” is progressing as fast as practicable, the lode in it being about 14 foot wide, and turning out some saving work, is exceedingly kindly. Wrensworth's rise is up about 6 fms. from the back of the level (60), and for this distance the lode has been turning out some good lead ore, and opening good tribute ground; I would here beg to remark that by dividing this level by rises, we shall not only be able to effect a communication with the 50, thereby enabling us to drive it, as also the 60, but I hope also to lay open some profitable tribute ground. The 50 fathoms level north has been cleared, and the end set to drive by four men, the lode in which is large, and being composed of similar characteristics as the level below (60), is exceedingly kindly, and will turn out occasionally good stores of lead ore. We have sunk a winze from the 50 to the 60 fm. level, which enables us to advance both the drivings with more speed than before. We have cleared the 50 south about 20 fms.; the lode for this distance has been taken away, showing the ground to have been profitably productive. The cross cut in this driving (50), towards the western lode, is in hard ground, and, consequently, slow of progress; we have driven about 4 fms., and have about 11 fms. more to drive. In the 30 fm. level north we have met with a heap of rubbish, which is troublesome for clearing, and our progress, therefore, at this place is but slow; in this level south we have cleared to the present end, the lode in which is large and kindly. We have not done anything in the 24 south since last report; in this level north we have cleared to within a few fathoms of the present end, and have set two pitches in the back thereof, their respective tributes being 12s. and 12s. 6d. in 17. We have not as yet been able to do anything in the 12 fm. level. In conclusion, allow me to say that, considering the state of the shaft and drivings, the ground we have laid open, and the ore now at surface (estimated at 3 tons), we have made more progress, and found the mine with better prospects than we could have expected.—JOSEPH RICHARDS.

A discussion ensued as to the proposed plan for working Wheel Mary, when it was resolved to call a special meeting, as soon as possible, to consider and adopt the same.

LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders in this company was held yesterday, at the offices, 2, Winchester-buildings, City, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting 17 resolutions passed at a special general meeting, on the 25th June, in respect to the re-construction of the company, and for altering its rules and regulations.

FREDERICK A. CATTY, Esq., in the chair.

The various resolutions were again proposed by Sir C. KIRKPATRICK, Bart., and seconded by MAURICE EVANS, Esq.; after which the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Resolved,—That the 17 resolutions, passed at a special general meeting of the reorganised and reconstituted company, on the 25th day of June last, respecting the re-construction of the company, and a new allotment of, and alterations in, the number and amount of the shares, and the constitution of the committee of management, and the modification of the rules and regulations, be and are hereby confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then explained that the original object and interest of the shareholders would be identified under the new title of the “Monarch Gold Mining Company”—the capital of which would be divided into 25,000 equal parts, or shares, of 10s. each.

Mr. READWIN (the purser) said, as more than one-half of these shares were already held by the present shareholders, only 5000 would remain to be taken.

A SHAREHOLDER asked, what they meant to do with the other unissued shares?—Mr. READWIN said they would have capital enough for their purposes by issuing only 5000 of the reserved shares.

Mr. GURNEY asked, if the Cost-book System rendered it imperative on the directors to offer those shares, *pro rata*, amongst the former shareholders?—The SOLICITOR said, the remaining 5000 shares would be allotted according to priority of application—the present shareholders having a preference.

After some discussion, a vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman by Sir R. COLLETON, Bart., and was seconded by FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., which, having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

[There were holders of upwards of 12,000 shares present at the meeting.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

TAVISTOCK.—Being in the neighbourhood of Horrabridge, I was pleased to see so much doing, particularly between the Magpie and Huckworthy Bridge.

WHEEL FRANCO is looking very promising; the dressing pare are busy at work; they have driven through a large cross course in the eastern part of the mine. An immense quantity of water has been let down from a lode which must be very near, and which they are now driving in settled ground to the east of the cross course to intersect. Practical men generally consider that they will soon get into very productive ground.

OLD WHEEL ROBERT is working with spirit; they are laying open the back of the Fills north lode, which is looking, as far as seen, very promising.

Preparations are making to start WALKHAMPTON CONSOLS, which has been idle for many years, and the machinery left in a ruinous state. This is likely to make a mine, if worked with spirit, the ore being very rich in quality. It looks as if something is about to be done, when the leats are clearing.

EAST WHEEL GEORGE is being worked with great spirit; a powerful pumping wheel, with other machinery, is about to be erected in a substantial manner. From the quantity of superior quality ore which has been sold at such a shallow depth, and the captain informs me that the lode is very large, this, in all probability, will make a standing mine.

PRINCE ALBERT MINE (St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe).—On the 1st inst., some gentlemen of the neighbourhood were invited to witness the working of a beautiful 24-in. stamping-engine, 9-ft. stroke in the cylinder, which was ordered of the well-known manufacturers, Sandys, Vivian, and Co., Hayle, Cornwall, on the 24th April last. The first start was made, in splendid style, on the 28th June, thus leaving but two months and four days to build the engine-house, &c., and put the machine to work, with stamping machinery complete, which was supplied by Mr. Vivian, of Tucking Mill, and reflects credit on his factory. These proceedings would seem almost impossible, but such has been accomplished, and much praise is due to the manager, Capt. John Davis, for his energy in this undertaking, as well as in the general working of the mine. The engine in question was erected by Mr. Thomas James, of St. Agnes.

TREBISKIN GREEN AND MOUNT MINE (Perranzabuloe) is divided into shares, and a call of 2s. per share has been made for laying open and stopping the lodes; they commenced operations about three months ago, ground is very favourable, and according to the locality adjoining, and rounding mines, it is deemed well worthy of trial. They have sunk a lode, and are now driving east and west to cut the Trebiskin and Wheel L. lodes. The end going west in the Cubert Silver-lead Mine, within a few fms. of the sett, is yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom.

EAST WHEEL VOR.—This mine adjoins on the east the celebrated Great Wheel Vor, which has been the richest in mine in Cornwall, and is still making dividends, and, in consequence of the present remunerative price for tin, is about being again worked at deeper levels. We are glad to hear that East Wheel Vor is also to be immediately set to work by a wealthy and highly respectable company, a 40 in. steam-engine erected forthwith, and gives the most promising indications possible of making an equally profitable concern, and may fairly be expected to participate in the success of its great neighbour. The dues are fixed for 21 years, at the moderate rate of 1-18th; the proposed capital is 6000l., which will amply cover all the necessary outlay in machinery and labour. The local agents all speak highly of the speculation, and may be referred to.

WHEEL BAZELY (St. Dominick, near Calstock) is held under lease from F. L. Bazely, Esq., at moderate dues, and comprises within its limits ample space for the full and effectual prosecution of the lodes therein, being three-fourths of a mile from east to west, and about the same distance from north to south. The stratum is killas or clay-slate, and is congenial for the production of mineral, more especially for silver-lead ore; and its immediate vicinity to the granite range of Hingston Down must be considered as a highly favoured locality. As at present scarcely anything has been done to develop the nature and character of the lodes, it would be premature to hazard an opinion to any extent thereon. There are indications of east and west lodes, and several north and south lodes are to be seen, presenting favourable appearances; and it is reported that on taking out the foundation for some houses a copper lode was discovered, 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan and mudiic. I saw some of the stuff, and which is of a promising character for copper; the lode, however, where intersected, is now built on, and remains to be opened on further east or west, before a decided opinion can be given on it. From the hilly character of the sett, there are excellent advantages for the driving of adit levels at various points; and there is a never-failing stream of water, available for machinery to any reasonable extent, and which in mining must operate to a considerable advantage in expenditure.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.—A call of 50l. per share has been made by Master Tinney, to pay off the debts of the Direct West-End and Croydon Railway Company. An application was made by Capt. Graves, a member of the provisional committee, representing 100 shares, to be taken off the list of liability on the ground that having been abroad he could not answer to his call in court. Mr. H. Harris, solicitor to the company, said during the last two years the necessary legal notices had been received at Capt. Graves's residence, and also by his agents; whereupon the application was refused, with costs.

Original Correspondence.

MINES IN GREENLAND.

Sir,—It may interest some of your readers to know, that accounts from Greenland have been lately received from Mr. Lundt—the gentleman to whom the mines discovered by him in that country have been granted by the Danish Government, and of whose expedition a notice appeared in your Journal some time ago. Mr. Lundt commenced working in the autumn a rich vein of argentiferous sulphuret of copper—part of the produce of which has lately arrived in this country. He has also lately met with promising veins and indications of copper, silver, nickel, tin, iron, lead, and other minerals—some of which he is now engaged in exploring. The opening of the first mine on the Island of Storöen (Big Island), near Julianehaab, on the 19th of October, was initiated by a ceremonial procession from the house of the grantee to the church, when Mr. Lundt declared the first mine opened to be named in honour of the King of Denmark, Frederick VII. Mr. Lundt states that the winter has been very mild—he not having felt the cold more than in Denmark. The lowest temperature observed with two Fahrenheit thermometers (with which observations were made from Jan. 11th to March 30th, 1852, from 8 o'clock A.M. and 8 P.M.) was, on Feb. 16th, —2°. The lowest in Jan., on the 11th and 30th +1°; in March, on the 7th, +10°5. The highest, Jan. 17th, +32°; Feb. 28th, +43°5; March 26th, +47°. The mean of the observations give—

	A.M.	P.M.	Mean.
January	+12°6	+9°2	+10°9
February	+21°2	+21°0	+21°1
March	+26°9	+26°9	+26°9

Mr. Lundt mentions that in that part of Greenland there is in the spring abundance of salmon, cod, halibut, &c., plenty of hares and partridges, much reindeer in Frederickhaab, and goats in all places. That there is rich pasture, on which cattle and sheep fatten well; but that there are very few of either in the colony. Turnips, potatoes, and Scotch kale, thrive well; barley has been tried, but does not ripen. W. C. TREVELYAN.

MINING IN CUMBERLAND.

Sir,—An article appeared in your Journal of the 19th June, describing specimens of silver-lead and copper ore from Roughtengill Mine, Caldbeck Fells, Cumberland, of such a character as to induce you to believe that this part of the country has not been sufficiently brought under notice, &c. This is not the case, as the lead miners in the north of England know the Roughtengill Mine well, likewise the surrounding districts. It may save your mining friends some trouble, by learning that the Roughtengill Mine was worked a few years ago by Messrs. Hugh Lee, Pattinson, and Co., who got about 10,000l. profit; their time being up, it was offered to them again, but upon conditions so very unreasonable that they refused, and it was ultimately taken by the present lessee upon those conditions, who has spent about 8000l., part of which has been wasted.

The Greenside Mine, in Patterdale, and Yewthwaite Mine, near Keswick, both many miles from the Roughtengill Mine, in quite a different rock, and not on Caldbeck Fells.

Mines would be discovered on Caldbeck Fells if proper encouragement was given by the proprietors, but their only motto seems to be self. Alston Moor, Cumberland, June 29. JOHN LEE.

WHAT HAS LIEBIG DONE FOR SCIENCE?

Sir,—Although no way participating in the sort of idolatry that has been paid to, if not claimed by, Liebig, I cannot feel satisfied with the deduced worthlessness of his scientific advances, quoted in your last.

One who does and writes so much as he, must write sometimes in haste; and, in fact, his first distinguishing book in our language, "Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology," looked like a collection of notes, written as they occurred, and arranged afterwards, under the most convenient heads. That anticipations have thus been brought out too much like statements of fact, and have been followed by serious disappointments, probably few of his advocates will deny. But while disclaiming for him the character of caution and consistency, we cannot, I think, fairly deny him that of splendid chemical genius.

The methodical precision brought by him into organic analysis; the system and simplicity which he (jointly with Dumas) has unfolded in the theory of organic chemistry; the "startling" elucidations he, at least opened in animal physiology are enough, independent of his numerous minor improvements and discoveries, to throw a lustre round his name, and place him, notwithstanding his inadvantages and contradictions, in the first class of contemporary chemists, however far below the solitary supremacy of Berzelius.—July 6. J. PRIDEAUX.

VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS.

Sir,—I should be glad to learn whether your correspondent, Mr. Coxworthy, has taken any step to derive benefit from the manufacture of the philosophical stove, which I noticed about this time last year in your pages. I am led to ask the question, which I have long intended, at this moment in consequence of the letter in your last Number by Mr. Wilson, describing a suggestion of Mr. Leighton, which is identical in a part of the principle, though not so complete in detail, nor in the comprehensiveness of application. But what has principally stimulated my enquiry, is the fact that Mr. Coxworthy's stove has either been pirated or re-invented abroad, and is lately extensively used in the public buildings of Paris. The French Government has considerably improved in respect for science since the date when it confined the first proposer of steam-power as a lunatic. It is true our own officials do not confine as lunatics inventors of peculiarly scientific and original minds; they only turn them adrift as such, with their mad ideas, after sucking the substance out for use. Due subordination to authority in office, of course, requires that a subaltern should not be admitted to be wiser than superiors in grade; he must be cut down with the shears of Procrustes to the dwarf official stature; but as these magnanimous and honest regulations are not necessary to foreign and extra-official individuals, I shall not be surprised soon to see Mr. Coxworthy's ideas, as they are, and happily introduced to a gaping legislature, by Mr. Mr. Faraday, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Sir John Burgoyne, as a novelty of French invention. They may not understand the principle better than they have already done, intrinsically, but they may feel free to adopt the details of the practice, undisguisedly. July 3. DAVID MUSHET.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Sir,—Amongst the numerous objects of public entertainment and instruction which are constantly collected by this useful institution, the directors have never encountered one which would prove so attractive and widely beneficial as a working model of the Universal Condensing Engine. The direction is quite sufficiently acquainted with the principles, the requirements, and the history of the steam-engine, to appreciate that an object of more intense interest to the world at large could not be placed within their halls than an engine which generates its steam in perfect safety, and condenses it at any pressure whatever that may be applied, and which effects that condensation not by the cumbersome agency of water and the assistant air-pump, but simply by the contact of the air we breathe. To the philosopher, to the manufacturer, to the politician, to every person who has even the slightest elementary acquaintance with the nature and the achievements of the steam-engine, and its pervading importance, in our social existence, such an exhibition will carry a degree of interest which it is quite impossible to find words adequate to describe. I think it is not at all unlikely that, on application, Mr. Craddock would lend the Polytechnic Institution one of these inconceivably interesting models. The most complete cannot, I believe, be lent. This combines the action of two engines in one, simplifies the parts to such a degree that one single valve sets for eight ports, and brings the functions of inert matter to almost the vital precision of nervous muscular volition. But, by the rejection of this model from the Great Exhibition, the inventor was very adroitly deprived of the benefit of the provisional registration, which protected inventions contributed to that building; still, although this exquisite model cannot now be displayed until the patent is complete, he has other models under previous patents. The model, for instance, which was denied steam at the Exhibition, would fully display the great principle, the importance of which it is impossible to over estimate, of condensing steam generated at any height of pressure, thence obtaining all the enormous mechanical effect now thrown away in such engines, and using no agent for the purpose more unmanageable and scarce than the common air of heaven. A mind of any intelligence or information can appreciate this simple yet signal triumph in grasping the power of the elements. It constitutes such a climax to the mechanical skill and capacity of our age, that had our rulers and great men a true love of science, or been impressed

with any real perception of the relative and intrinsic importance of the contributions to the Crystal Palace, they would have crowned the inventor with a wreath of the most precious jewels its iron walls contained, and remunerated him with the whole surplus produce of the receipts. But it is only human to err; all men are not wise at all times; blunders, or even worse, must sometimes be made, at all hazards. No man, however, is pledged to repeat them, nor to abstain from the honour of correcting them; and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that by exhibiting the model of the Universal Condensing Engine, which the Great Exhibition did not exhibit, the Polytechnic Institution will effect more for its reputation and the national advantage in one hour, than even in the whole period of years of spirited exertion it has already achieved. DAVID MUSHET.

June 12.

STEAM MINERS.

Sir,—I have read with interest the communications of Mr. Abbott and others on the subject of "Steam Miners," and beg to state I am not without hope of one day seeing them at work. Some years ago, I proposed having them to work on the stopes at Wheal Vor, but the project was not sufficiently matured before the mine ceased working at bottom; and afterwards, finding that other parties had obtained patents for boring by steam, I paid no further attention to it. I am aware that, as the "Tributer" says, "a shale may turn out of the side, and destroy the machine." Such a thing did happen to our smith's shop, in the 248 fm. level, in Wheal Vor, but that did not prevent us from having another in the same level; and I apprehend no more danger on that score than in the ordinary mode of working. It was never intended to employ steam miners on timber ground, nor on small lodes, but on such lodes as that in the bottom levels of Wheal Vor I know they can be employed to advantage. Perhaps a more efficient agent than steam may be employed. Air may be compressed by a pump attached to the main rod of the engine; or water may be used in its descent from one level to the other. I entertain much respect for Mr. Abbott, and those who differ from us in opinion. J. B. WILKIN.

Trumpet Consols, Helston, July 7.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

Sir,—In last week's Journal you state that at the half-yearly meeting of this company a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was declared: perhaps you will grant me the favour of inserting a few remarks, showing the present position of the company, and that the directors were by no means justified by the position of the finances in declaring such division of the profits. The balance in favour of the company was 3511l. 3s. 8d., and the dividend amounts to 3500l. thus leaving in hand 11l. 3s. 8d. This, under more favourable circumstances would be anything but a prudent course, as the extensive works of such a company require considerable floating capital to carry them on economically, without being driven to borrow on loans at interest; but at this moment the company are in debt 11,998l. 17s. 4d., of which 10,000l. is a loan at 5 per cent., and the remainder regular trade debt. It is true there is a possibility of the early recovery of 14,775l. 11s. 7d., due from the Audley estate; but in all such transactions harassing delays too often occur, and it would, in my view of the affair, show a much sounder policy to have either appropriated 3000l. to the payment of a portion of the outstanding claims, or what would have been the most business-like mode of procedure, husbanded the balance for the legitimate and economic discharge of the current expenses of the various workings. Mr. Harvey Pim took a similar view of the subject with myself, and his remarks made a considerable impression on the meeting. The chairman, however, (Mr. Edward Atkinson), endeavoured to explain away the most objectionable features of the transaction, and laid great stress on the debt due by the Audley estate, the interest of which he contended was fully equal to that paid on the money borrowed by the company, and it was but just to take credit for debts as well as to debit themselves with them. Probably, out of respect for the directors, and no motion to the contrary having been made, the report was adopted, and the dividend declared—a proceeding which must, I think, be deprecated by all men of business, more particularly by parties connected with well-conducted mining undertakings, who are well aware of the advantages resulting from cash in hand, and the evils of a contrary position. I have no idea in these remarks of conveying the least discredit on the intentions of the directors—they have, doubtless, done it for the best. But one circumstance will inevitably result from it; the directors must keep on borrowing money (it has generally been from individuals of their own body), and the company must pay the interest until this Audley debt is really received, which I hope will place us on a safe and independent footing. A SHAREHOLDER.

Dublin, July 6.

MINES, PROSPECTUSES, REPORTS, AND PUFFS.—No. III.

Sir,—I failed not to observe that the second division of my review had been unavoidably delayed by an accumulation of mining affairs until your last publication. At present I perceive that its appearance is accompanied with a notice in the same Journal of a *Thurode stag hunt*, and that the capture of the *ignoble animal* is to be rewarded with a plate befitting the occasion. As an admirer of the chase, I leave the directors to pursue the game, until they bring their unfortunate stag to bay at Mr. Hooke's, Blue Last, Little Bell-alley, and proceed to take a fresh range in the rich park of Irish mines, and therein to hunt the hunters.

With this brief digression, by way of epilogue to the *Thurode*, and as a relief to a dry subject, I have now to direct attention to the HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND, and to the extraordinary display with which a formidable conclave of English directors and friends celebrated its inauguration at Castlemaine on a recent occasion. A day no less important than the 1st June—of glorious memory in the annals of British maritime achievements—was chosen for the grand event, accompanied by a procession and a *fête champêtre*, which has no rival but that of the Grand President of France in modern history. According to the reports of the Irish press, represented by the *Kerry Examiner* and the *Trades Gazette*, nothing could exceed the brilliancy and success of the undertaking, and less than 20 open and immortal columns could not suffice to illustrate the proceedings of the day. In every respect the event was worthy of its presiding genius, and the president, Mr. Henry Gibson, of the event. The prosperity of the Castlemaine, together with that of the other mines, which in future are to belong to the Anglo-Hibernian Mining Company, was invoked, and celebrated by anticipation. To judge from the spirit with which this enterprise is commenced, it is evident that it will not be the fault of Mr. Gibson if the success of this company does not in due time equal the far-famed Devon Great Consols, to which, however, it was rather too prematurely compared. Indeed, from the great *clat* given to the *fête*, one might have supposed that this result had been already realised, and that half a million of the Celtic race had re-crossed the Atlantic for their native homes, to celebrate and to enjoy the desired event. Far be, however, from me the wish to disparage the enterprising spirit of the Hibernian Mining Company, or to cast an invidious eye on their proceedings. As a friend to Irish mining, and as a perfect stranger to the whole of their body, I can have no such intention: rather would it afford me satisfaction to contribute to the success of a company which commences their mining operations in the spirit of liberality and confidence evinced on the occasion alluded to. It cannot fail to give rise to a good feeling amongst the miners; and if to some persons the scale and the expense of the display have appeared excessive, still it is a generous fault, which will correct itself, and lead, I think, to its own recompense. By way of contrast, I might exemplify the proceedings of divers other working mines under the managing control of "Messrs. Grab-all, Fleece-all, and Keep-all," who profess to act upon principles of philanthropy and utilitarianism, but discard the precept of paying "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work;" so that as they trust none, and feel for none but themselves, so neither are they honoured or respected. But, "Carpe, Miles, Carpe!" I am becoming, I perceive, too sentimental, so must dismiss my polemics, and return to my mining statistics.

The CASTLEMAINE ESTATE (in the county of Kerry) comprises two setts, which are worked by two distinct parties for lead. The one most in advance belongs to the Hibernian Mining Company, and has returned some large rocks of lead ore, which, at surface, I have estimated to contain about 70 to 75 per cent. for lead, with about 25 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The lodes are large (indeed, extremely so), but they appear to be what I have heard Cornish miners call "*quere lodes*,"—that is, large ramping lodes, containing stones of ore in intermingling bunches, and not regular veins of solid mineral. When last over this ground, I found the miners actively at work in sinking the main shaft; but if I might venture to offer an opinion to the directors, I would say that the engine shaft should be more in the centre of their own, and not on the confines of the neighbouring sett, unless promised to them by the lord.

CROOKHAVEN COPPER MINE (County of Cork).—This mine is situated on the south side of Crookhaven Harbour, and I am glad to report, is doing well, under the management of a few private individuals. The present company commenced about the month of Aug. last, and in the course of a very short period the mineral lodes were found to have been passed over in former workings; and these cut rich in quality and prospects, contrary to the opinion, and reports of different and experienced mining captains who had occasionally inspected this property. In my opinion, the locality is a good one for mineral; and that others are of the same opinion is evident, by the proposed formation of a new company to work a different sett, not far distant therefrom, called the—

BOULASLOUGH, under the denomination of the Carberry West Mining Company of Ireland, as per prospectus, advertised in the *Mining Journal* of the 26th inst. I abstain, in consequence, from observations, but shall occasionally direct my attention to the mine's progress.

Thanks to the good spirit of regeneration in Ireland, I perceive also the announcement of another mining company, called the CONNEMARA SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the "far west wilds," advertised in the *Times* of Monday last, which the prospectus denotes to be under exactly the same individual names as the Glenaulin Mines; and my Cork friends inform me that both are at a good round premium in the market, even before the commencement of operations. However, I must repeat my former observation. How is it that all these prospectuses of our Irish mines so invariably omit all notice of the consideration

which the promoters take to themselves, either as the purchase money, or for the bringing out of the companies? Is it that they have all followed the old *bell-wether* sheep of the Kennamock? I hope not in the spirit of imitation, as regards those conditions so recently animadverted upon in the *Mining Journal*. Let it be for once and for ever understood that good faith towards the public requires the immediate announcement of the working capitals of all the mines recently under notice, and that I shall not cease to suspect those companies guilty of deceptive practice who do not respond to the call in question. CORRY, June 30. C. L. MILES.

THE SANTA ANA COMPANY.

Sir,—Can any of your numerous readers favour me with some trustworthy information respecting a little snug concern, called the Santa Ana Company, now incorporated with the Mariquita and New Granada Company, otherwise the New Granada Company (No. 2)? The Santa Ana Company was started in 1848, and I wish to learn the exact amount of its subscribed capital, and the names of its promoters. CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON, Jun.

Field House, Whitby, July 7.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS MINE.

Sir,—During the past week I paid a visit to this mine, and was much gratified at the satisfactory progress which I found had been made in the various works, and which from time to time have been specified in the *Mining Journal*. While there on Friday, the 2d instant, a very rich lode of tin was cut—it is thought to be the main one—and which much improved on the day following; it is considered by competent judges to be worth from 60l. to 100l. per fathom. The lode is in beautiful soft ground in the 26 and 36 fm. levels, and is in all respects as good as can be desired, for the ground is whole and full of mineral; there is a quantity of instuff on the surface, and as the buddles and stamps will soon be in full operation, we expect to have a sale of tin next month. A lift was being dropped to the 46 fm. level, where large quantities of tin, it is anticipated, will be found. The engine and pumpwork are in excellent working condition. The tributaries are making very high wages at their present pitch, which will terminate in a few days: they are willing to retake it at 4s., and will make good and remunerative returns even then. Our prospects altogether are of the most favourable description. The operations have been carried on effectively, and yet with economy: this is mainly attributable to the praiseworthy exertions of the resident director, W. C. Morgan, Esq., who has performed all that he has done in such a honest and straightforward manner as to entitle him to what he possesses—the confidence of his fellow-adventurers. The whole neighbourhood regard Chyprase with the greatest favour, and appear to have entire confidence in its ultimate success. Birmingham, July 7. THOMAS LEWIS, Putser.

NORTH BASSET MINE.

Sir,—It appears from your Journal of the 3d inst. that Capt. Martyn has taken umbrage at the publicity given to his own report on the prospects of this mine; and although he is silent on the report of others, equally competent as himself, he vainly attempts to justify himself by hoodwinking the public into a belief that he is, in fact, a "faithful reporter." From your Journal of the 19th June, in which a correct extract from his report appears, he is made to say that the lode in the new shaft is not of such a character as to enable him to put any value on it. Capts. Roberts, Daw, and others, all agree that this lode is worth 35l. per fm. Mr. Martyn's silence on that point seems conclusive, that in the faithful exercise of his judgment, he is, under peculiar circumstances, liable to err; but whether he has in this instance erred from design, or ignorance, I leave him to explain. Mr. Martyn might have treasured up the valuable information given your readers, that the duplicate in his possession is not the report before me, and spared himself the trouble of making a declaration, "that it would be far from him to undervalue the property in any respect;" for the former proves itself, and the latter amply verifies that credit is not easily imposed on others by those whose veracity, like old boots, can only be improved by blacking. I would ask that self-styled veritable reporter whether he can, without blushing, deny the following facts:—That the mine is but in a comparative state of infancy with respect to operations?—That from May, 1847, to May, 1852, whilst being sunk to about 90 fms., he has sent to market 9981 tons of copper ores, which realised 55,686l. 13s. 8d.?—That no call has been made for working her?—That the prospects were never more encouraging than at the present time?—That when he inspected her, about 200 tons of ores, a portion only of that month's raising, were then on the floors?—That during the past month she made a profit of about 600l.?—That shortly before his inspection, and the recent discoveries made, the mine had been examined by experienced men from the most valuable mines in England, who gave their opinion that there was then available ore ground to the value of about 30,000l.? I now leave the faithful reporter to chew over the cud of disaffection, hoping that he will receive from his employers and the public an ample reward for his valuable services.—J. P.: London, July 9.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine shaft is sunk 5 ft. under the 100 fm. level; no change to notice in the lode in this level. The part of the lode that we have been driving on in the 100 fm. level, east of this shaft, appears to be south of the lode in No. 1 winze; and to-day (July 5th) we have commenced to drive north to prove this; the lode in this winze is about 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore about 60l. per fm.; this winze is sunk 6 fms. under the 90 fm. level; the stopes over the 9 fm. level, east of this shaft, continue just as reported last week. We hope Wylde's shaft will, by the end of the present week, reach the 100 fathom level. No change to notice in the cross-cuts, north and south of this shaft, for the present week; neither in the 30 fm. level, west of the engine shaft. The lode in the 60 fm. level, west of this shaft, is split into two parts; the south part is 6 in. wide, containing mundle and a little copper ore; the north part is poor. No change to notice in the lode in the Boundary shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 fm. level, east of the Hookan and south of Wylde's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing some good copper ore, and a great quantity of mundle—a fine looking lode. We have commenced sinking a shaft from the surface for the working of this portion of the mine.

APPLEDORE.—The 40 fm. level is driven east 14 fms.; we have not cut the eastern lode yet, but are expecting to do so every day. The south end is extended on the western lode about 4 fms.; the lode is still larger, but poor, and letting down plenty of water. We have put the western end men to drive east, and the shaftmen to sink below the 40.

AUGUSTA CONSOLS.—Last evening (July 6) we had a load of timber brought to the mine, and to day the carpenters are here to cut it. We have put two men to collar up the shaft, two to drive the adit level on the course of a lode, which the former party considered to be the same as the shaft was sunk on; the ground in the western end is hard, but the end in the eastern one appears to be changing very much, being softer, and the lode larger, and looks as if ore is very near; it looks to me that the shoot of ore which the former party had in the shaft is going east, if so, by driving the level we shall be sure to meet with it. We have put men on to clear up the deep adit level on the course of a north and south lode. I hear about 300 fms., and in this level they came east and west lode, where they have some very good stones of ore, but are not yet far enough to see the lode in its right character. We have put men on to show the back of a lode which is to the south of the one in the shaft; this lode also they have broken ore upon, and I hear to the quantity of 9 tons. We have just put four men to open on four other lodes, and in a day or two we will let you know more about it.

July 8.—Since writing we have cleared up the adit level on the course of the counter lode, where there is ore to be seen all the length of the way, from which the former party raised their ore, but not sufficient to prove the mine to any depth, although they raised about 20 tons of good copper ore at 10 fms. from surface. I hope to-morrow to get to the bottom of the shaft, when I will write you again.

BODMIN WEST DOWNS.—The tinstuff raising from the bottom still improves in quality as we sink on the lode, which is also getting larger, and we can break almost any quantity; six men breaking this work will return 1 ton of crop tin, worth 60l. per month, besides the work for stamps. By renting half an acre of ground near the water course we shall be able to dress large quantities of tin per month. The cost of carriage will be 3d. per ton.

BODMIN WHEEL MARY CONSOLS.—The cross cut north in the 40 is driven 8 ft. north from No. 3; the ground is light blue killas, and favourable for driving. I expect to cut the great lode, No. 1, by the end of August.

BORINGDON PARK.—Last Friday (July 2) being our monthly setting, the following bargains were let:—A tip plat to cut in the 15 fm. level, at Marchison's shaft, by eight men, at per bargain of 15l. A plat to cut in the 15 fm. level, at Hitchen's shaft, by six men, at per bargain of 7l. To stope in the back of the 15 fm. level west, by four men, the month out, at 10s. per fm. A pitch in the 15 fm. level, west of Hitchen's shaft, by two men, at 8s. in 12. A pitch in the adit level, by two men, east of Marchison's shaft, at 13s. 4d. in 12. Filling and landing from all the levels at 4s. 1d. per fm. kibble, and from 15 fm. level at 4s. per 100 kibble, by two men, the month out. Whim drawing from all the levels at 4s. 6d. per fathom, from shaft at 13s. 6d. per fathom, work from tributaries from adit level at 3s. 6d. per 100 kibble, and from the 15 fm. level at 4s. per 100 kibble, the month out. Since last report the shaftmen have been busily engaged in cutting a tip plat in the 15 fm. level, and when completed, which will be in the course of another week, we shall commence sinking. We are fixing an air machine and pipes, and putting in a tramroad in the 15 fm. level east, and when completed we shall commence driving, and also rise to communicate to the adit level. The tributaries, west of Hitchen's shaft are breaking some good work, and our stopes west of Marchison's shaft are looking well.

BRYN-ARIAN.—We have no alteration as yet in the 30 fm. level west of the engine shaft. The winze which was sinking under the 30 fm. level is down as deep as the 30 fm. level, and is suspended for the present. The 30 fm. level west is also suspended. The stope in the back of the 10 fm. level east is still yielding from 8 to 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in Hallett's shaft, sinking under the 30 fm. level, is 5 feet wide, composed of black-jack mixed with clay-slate, and small branches of lead ore. The lode in the 30 fm. level, north of the engine shaft, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, with several small branches of lead ore, looking promising; the lode is 7 ft. wide, with a good mixture of ore, from 1 foot to 15 inches wide. We commenced a new shaft on Saturday to sink on the course of the lode from surface, where it is to be seen 6 ft. wide, spotted with ore.

CARADON WOOD.—Our shaft is now down to its depth, and the men are getting on with all possible speed in cutting the ground for bearers and cistern; when this is done, we shall put in the bearers and cistern, and leave the lift in the cistern, which I hope will be done this week. The depth of the shaft below the adit is 29 fms. 2 ft., and I hope by this day week we shall be in course of driving.

CALLINGTON.—In the incline shaft, or lead lode, they have some fine stones of lead ore, producing 85 per cent. for lead, and 122 ozs. 10 dwts. of fine silver to the ton, and worth 461 per ton; this discovery is in whole ground for upwards of 30 fms. deep, and a considerable length.

CEFFEN GWYN.—The lode in the engine shaft, sinking under the 10 fathom level, is 7 feet wide, with a mixture of ore throughout, yielding upwards of 1 ton of ore per fm., and appears to be regularly improving in depth. I am sorry to say our progress is rather slow, as the lode is very hard and wet.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—At the new shaft, the lode in the stopes north of gossan is about 9 ft. wide; the lode under the gossan is about 3 ft. wide, both lodes producing work of good quality. The lode in the eastern part of the mine, at Blue Borrow and diagonal shaft, is about 12 ft. wide, producing a large quantity of fair work. The lode in the east, east of the cross-cut, at Fatwork shaft, is about 14 ft. wide, having a promising appearance, and ground good for driving; the ground in the above cross cut is just the same for driving as before reported. Our sale of tin to-morrow (July 2) will be about 6 tons, the bill of which I will send you on Saturday. At the surface, we have been busy engaged in adding 12 heads more to our new (Geoli's) stamps, which I hope we shall get ready to work on Monday next; this will make in the whole 30 heads attached to this wheel. We have also been busy engaged about our other (Werry's) stamps, which shall be got to work as soon as possible.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 26 west improves as we drive on the course of it, being now worth about 60 per fm.; since it became productive, we have driven on it 10 fms., so that it is a splendid lode, and will richly repay its working. The tributaries are doing well on their pitches in the east and west, and there is a considerable quantity of tin at surface, which we have commenced crushing and stamping, and shall now speedily be enabled to have tin in the market. We held a public survey on the 26th June, when we set our different bargains in a most satisfactory manner. On Tuesday last we put our new lift to work, and before this is read we shall have drained the 46; altogether the prospects are most gratifying.

CREETOWN.—In No. 1 lode, on No. 2 end, the lode is now 1 ft. wide, with spots of copper and lead; we are still working hard in the rise for the shaft before sinking under No. 3 level. In No. 3 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, with copper and small lumps of lead—a kindly lode at present. No. 1 stop, in the back of No. 3 level, is yielding 4 tons per fm. In No. 2 stop, we have a fine bunch of rich ore, yielding 2 tons per fm.; the end driving east is also producing good stones of copper and stones of lead. No. 3 stop, west of the shaft, is yielding 4 tons of copper per fm. In No. 4 lode, on No. 2 end, we have been driving this week on a string; but it has again died away. We shall now recommence to drive on the end at once.

CROWAN CONSOLS are situated in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, and comprise three extensive sets, formerly known as Wheal Curtis, Wheal Strawberry, and Wheal Damp. The length of ground from east to west, on the course of the lode, is 14 miles, and half a mile from north to south. The capital for working these mines is 15,000l., now divided into 5000 shares of 3l. each (in calls, to be made as required), which amount will be amply sufficient to effect the object contemplated.

DUKE OF CORNWALL (COPPER).—The 20 fathom level end is still improving; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good ore throughout, valued at from 12l. to 15l. per fm. Yesterday (July 7) we drew to surface about 50 kibbles of good work; we have now at surface about 10 tons of ore. We shall soon be making preparations for dressing, as we expect this end to improve until we reach the eastern cross course, which is about 10 fms. ahead. In the 40 cross cut we have discovered some small veins, containing rich ore, dropping into the lode, and we have no doubt but in cutting this lode to find a rich course of ore; we expect to cut the lode at this point in another week. The discoveries have made quite a disposition to sell.

DUKE OF CORNWALL TIN MINE (NEAR ASHBURTON).—To-day I have taken a survey of the mine, and find my impression on my last inspection has been carried out to a certain extent in the direction of a wheel; but the operations on the lode have been so limited that nothing can be advanced by me to weaken the opinion I then held of the prospects presenting, neither do I now see I can suggest a plan more consistent to bring the mine to give earlier returns of tin than I have. By sinking the present shaft (say) 12 fms. deeper than it is, which is 14 fms. deep under the surface, 8 fms. of which is under the adit level, then drive on the lode east and west, under where some very good bunches of tin have been discovered, and wrought on as deep as they possibly could by manual labour, and as the wheel, which is now at the surface, with the necessary appendages attached, is of sufficient power to carry the work proposed into proper effect, well as to enable you to sink the shaft 10 or 12 fms. deeper; by doing this, from what I have seen of the lode 10 fms. east of the shaft, east of a cross course, there is every reason to expect successful results. There is also a very rich branch of tin under the bottom of the west shaft, but the ground here is rather hard, or a hard bar of granite, which I believe will be of short duration, as I find it has diminished in length, so far as there was a possibility of exploring the lode under the adit level at this point. My reasons for sinking the engine shaft 20 fms. under the adit is, that there are several fathoms of the lode extracted from different places under the level; therefore you would avoid the expense of an intermediate level, and can very probably command the backs from the supposed 20 to the adit, whereby you are likely to make greater and more regular returns. There is a good supply of water for what machinery may be further required, and if the lode should turn out as well as I have reason to believe it will, you can erect a powerful wheel—say, 40 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide. You can then attach stamps and drawing machine, and make the present wheel to stamp the ore also, as the water can be made available for all the purposes that may be required. I would advise you immediately to proceed with the sinking of the shaft on the lode, as it is almost imperative, and the season of the year will admit of greater expedition than in the winter in the exposed situation of this mine. I need not make further comment on the facilities you are in possession of, neither give you a more detailed report of the opinion I form of the lode being a productive one, when prosecuted on a scale commensurate with its prospects, as that has been done in my former report, which no doubt you can have access to.—JAMES CARPENTER: July 7.

EAST BORINGDON.—Last Friday (July 2) being our monthly setting, the following bargains were let:—The adit level to drive east by four men, the month out, at 2l. per fathom. Wheeling from adit level east, by two men, the month out, at 7s. per fathom. Filling and landing from all the levels at 4s. 6d. per fathom, from shaft at 13s. 6d. per fathom, and work from tributaries at 4s. per 100 kibbles. Winch drawing from all the levels 7s. per fathom, from shaft at 13s. per fm., and work from tributaries at 4s. per 100 kibbles. Since last report Annie's shaft has been sunk about 5 ft. In the adit level east there are no alterations worth noticing, the lode being still of the same kindly appearance. The tributaries are still breaking some good work, and our dressing is going on very satisfactorily.

ESGAR LEE.—In my last I informed you that we had intersected the south wall of the counter lode in the 10 fm. level, west of the cross course, but had not then cut through it; but this I think is only a branch, and that as yet we have not cut the main lode, but must be very near it. The counter lode, in the deep adit east is about 3 ft. wide, with blende and a mixture of ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. Since my last we have set to sink in back of the deep adit, east of Jones's winze, to deliver the work on the dressing floor at 12 s. per fm. The lode in this and in the stopes above the 12 will at present yield about half a ton of ore per fm.

EXMOOR WHEEL ELIZA.—Since our last report another lode has been discovered, producing good work for copper, standing to the north of the one which has been driven on in the 12 fm. level. The tributary took a pitch in this level is likely to get good wages. In the 24 fm. level, the tributaries have broken several tons of ore. Some tons of copper have also been broken from the 36 fm. level, chiefly gossan ore. In the rise in the back of the 36 fm. level, east of the rise before reported, there is a good lode, the size of which is not yet ascertained, about 5 ft. having been cut into it without reaching the north wall; it is composed of rich oxide, mixed with red and black ore, of good quality, and, from present appearances, likely to be very productive. The engine shaft is also much improved; the size of the lode is just as last reported, but 2 feet of the south part of it is now producing fine stones of yellow, coated with grey copper ore. The dressing floors are being enlarged, having several piles of good work at surface, and a good deal more broken below.

GARREG.—In the 20 fm. level, driving north, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of lead; in the 20 fm. level south the lode is about 3 feet wide, it has intersected two small branches, east and west, producing a little lead, but as these are not the east and west lodes, our object for driving this level, we have not driven on them, nor do we intend to until the east and west lodes, from whence the ore has been risen, are intersected, which we are hastening to do with all possible speed.

GEORGIA CONSOLS.—The engine shaft is now sunk to the 42 fm. level; we have about 5 fms. more to sink to reach the point of intersection, which we await with great anxiety; in almost every case the lodes at this point prove exceedingly productive, and from the appearance of them near this point, becoming as they are more valuable, we are quite confident that a large deposit of mineral exists at or near this junction. The greater part of the gossan has been taken away, and we are now entering on a hard, healthy, and fine capel lode, which was the case in the adjoining rich mines; this fact emboldens us to assert that after a few more fms. sinking and driving in this changed lode, the Georgia will prove a profitable concern.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—All the works in the different parts of the mine are progressing favourably. Our great tin lode continues to improve eastward. The engine shaft is 5 ft. below adit, let at 4l. per fathom, and hope to sink 10 fms. without the aid of the engine. According to your instructions, the waggoners are ordered to convey the engine from the ship to the mine, on its arrival at Par. Urge on the boiler and pumps as fast as possible. The stamps, &c., for the engine are ordered from Mr. Thomas, of Charlestown Foundry, and will be all ready in a fortnight. The engine-house is up, and they are awaiting the arrival of the boiler and other machinery.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The lode in the 96 is looking better for ultimate large returns than at any former period. The 84 is further improved, and generally the mine is looking well. Some expectations are entertained that the tin in St. Martin's lode may be found lengthening westward as well as eastward. The new eastern shaft will open one or two of the northern lodes, which are parallel to St. Martin's; these lodes have been seen only at a few points, and there they have produced some good tin-stuff. The pumpwork for the new eastern shaft is preparing; it will be perpendicular, and sunk first to the 96 fm. level, and will then form the principal working shaft.

GREAT WHEEL BADDERN.—The lode in Kenworthy's shaft, sinking below the 51 fm. level, is 1 foot wide, composed of muddle and stones of lead. The lode in the 51 east is 14 feet wide, producing some good work. The lode in the 40 fm. level, east from Burgan's, is 1 foot wide, producing good work. The lode in the 30, east from ditto, is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of lead; this level west, on the new lode, is unproductive at present, as are the 30 fm. levels east, both on this and the old lode. The lode in the 10 fm. level (of adit), west from Burgan's, is 14 ft. wide, composed of gossan and lead, and has the most promising appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 24 ft. wide, and turning out well for lead. There is an excellent bunch of lead in the stopes in the bottom of this level; all the other stopes and tributary pitches are without any material alteration. We have been thrown back in our tin dressing department, in consequence of the flues of the burning house getting out of order, which we have now remedied, and expect to have about 3 tons of tin ready for the smelting house by the end of next week.

GUSKUS.—The engine shaft is sunk 4 ft. below the 20 fm. level, and we are driving a cross cut north, and have just reached the south wall of the lode; but cannot say much of it till we see more of the lode. The shaftmen will now open on the lode, and cut a pit, preparatory to our driving the 20 fm. level, east and west of the shaft on the different lodes. The 10 fm. level west, on Martin's lode, is now extended about 25 fms. from the engine shaft, where we intend to put up a rise under our first adit shaft, west of the engine shaft. About 4 fms. behind the present end the lode is heaved about 18 in. north, which disordered it a little; but now there is a branch of copper ore and tin-stuff, blended together in the present level, about 5 or 6 inches big, saving work, and ore and tin-stuff; the ground in the level is easy for driving. The 10 west, on Guskus lode, is reached to within 2 fathoms of Stainby's shaft; the lode is about 18 in. wide; at present only producing stones of copper ore and tin-stuff. The men who were

rising over the 10, east of the engine shaft, on Guskus lode, are now sinking a winze over the rise from the adit level to communicate with the rise joined by two other shafts, taken from our 10 west on Guskus lode. Stainby's shaft is sunk about 5 fms. below the adit level; and the lode is now in the shaft of a similar character to the lode in the 10; ground favourable for sinking. We shall forward the setting-sheet on Monday, by which you will see our prices for labour and tribute.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—Another new pitch has been set on Bailey lode, and two more in the 40 fm. level, east of eastern Park shaft. The 46, west of Orchard shaft, has been cleared during the past week 6 fathoms; it is fine tribute ground. The stopes in the back of the 40, west of Orchard shaft, is looking well, but is somewhat harder. The winze that is being sunk below the 30 contains a good lode. We are clearing the 46, east and west of Bank shaft, and found that the old men drove by the side of the lode and allowed it to remain in whole; we picked in it in several places and found it to be very good, and have set the bottom of the 40 on tribute. Four carts are continually carrying ore from the slides to the floors, which are covered. The crusher crushed ore on Wednesday last. These mines are looking at present far superior to what they have at any other time, and our high opinion of their immense value increases as new tokens of richness are daily discovered.

HENNOCK.—The water will be all out of the mine I hope by to-morrow morning (July 5th), and the men will all commence operations in their respective places; and in a fortnight from this time, our dressing floors will be all completed and in full operation, also the drawing machine removed to the large wheel; and in a month we shall have fixed the lift in the 40, and shall be all ready for sinking the engine shaft from the 40 to the 50 fm. level. The ground in the engine shaft is of a very favourable character, and the 10 fms. level is doing very speedily.—In fact, I think 10 weeks, after the pumps are all fixed, will bring us to the 50 fm. level. We have a good leady lode in the 40 fm. level south, and almost a certainty of its still coming better in a short distance driving. I shall also put a full complement of men to drive north, in order to get back under the lead ground, gone down to the bottom of the 30 fm. level. The engine is working remarkably well, and the pitwork is in good order.

HERODSFOT.—The engine shaft is sinking in good ground, and we expect it will be down to the 147 fm. level by the end of this month; the lode in the bottom of it is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work. In the 137 fm. level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level average 7 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 127 and north is 24 ft. wide, worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes will on an average yield 6 cwt. of ore per fm., and the ground is set at 20s. per fm.; the 127 fm. level south is being driven by the side of the lode, which has not been taken down during the last month. No. 1 stop, in the back of this level, is worth 6 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt.; No. 3, 8 cwt.; and No. 4, 8 cwt. of ore per fathom, average prices for 32, 42s. 6d. per fm. In the 117 fm. level south the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes are yielding, on an average, 9 cwt. of ore per fm. We have been driving by the side of the lode, both north and south, in the 106 fm. level; there is one stop in the back of this level which is yielding 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 94 fm. level south the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this lode are worth, on an average, 12 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 82 fm. level the lode is small and unproductive; we have a few fathoms of ground more to drive to reach the more kindly ground about Boase's shaft. We sampled 55 tons of ore on Saturday last, and I shall receive tenders for it on the 14th inst. All our machinery is in good order, and the mine, on the whole, looking quite as well as for some time past.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 55 fathom level, east of Dudge's winze, continues to produce 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Hitchens's shaft produces a little saving work. The stopes generally look well.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchens's engine shaft is not quite so favourable as it was, but still in kilas; the ground in both cross cuts, north and south of the above mentioned shaft, is very favourable, as is also the 145 cross cut, south from the diagonal shaft. At Wall's engine shaft, we have been busy engaged fixing the lift, &c., and to-day (July 6) we hope to set the engine to work to draw out the water. The lode in the 145 fm. level, west of the diagonal shaft, is worth 20l. per fm.; the same lode in the eastern end, in the same level, is worth 35l. per fm. The lode in the 132 fm. level east is disordered by small cross courses, but we hope when we get clear of them the lode will be found compact and productive; the 132 fm. level south, on the lead lode, is not yet cleared out; we are so full with stuff. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level east is 34 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 7 ft. wide, and will produce 12 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; the ground in the rise and winze above and below this level is moderate; the lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Wall's engine shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

KESWICK.—At Brandyell, the 20 fm. level north is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes in the Salt sump shaft is worth 8 cwt.; Kelley's rise 75 cwt.; the stopes in the 30 fm. level north 12 cwt.; the 30 fm. level south 6 cwt.; the rise in the same level 15 cwt.; the Salt sump shaft 20 cwt.; Graham's stopes 10 cwt.; and Coulson's stopes 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. At Thornthwaite, the sump on the vein is worth 10 cwt., and the sump on the string 9 cwt. of ore per fathom. The 37 fm. level is producing stones of ore.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—We have a good branch of ore in the rise over the 86 fm. level, west of Stewart's; the lode is still very large and kindly; in Gill's shaft spots of ore scattered throughout; there are also fine stones of ore in the 88 west; the east is without alteration. The 62 west has a good branch of ore, yielding 8 cwt. per fm. We have discovered another branch of ore in the cross-cut from the 50 south; there is kindly ground, with spots of sulphur and copper ore. We have shipped 45 tons of ore this week for Holywell market.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the engine shaft, is composed of flookan, with occasional good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 60 fm. level north is large, full 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and good spots of lead ore—a kindly lode; in this level south we have suspended Friend's rise, and put the men to drive the 50 fathom level south, the lode in the end of which is for the present small. The lode in the 50 fm. level north is full 24 ft. wide, and being composed of flookan, quartz, and good spots of lead ore, is exceedingly kindly; the cross cut west in the 50 fm. level is still in hard ground. The 26 fm. level north, as well as the other drivings, are being cleared as fast as possible. The pitches in the back of the 24 fm. level north are turning out some good work for lead ore.

MERLEYN.—The lode in the engine shaft is small and unproductive. In the 36 fm. level, driving west, the lode is producing about half a ton of lead ore per fm.; the 36 east is producing half a ton per fm. In the 36 fm. level, west of Garden shaft, the lode is small, producing about 1 ton per fm.; the 36 east is producing about half a ton per fm. The lode in the 26 fm. level, west of the cross-course, is about 2 ft. wide, with a small quantity of lead; the lode in this level, west of old shaft, is 14 ft. wide, but at present producing no lead; the stopes in the back of the 26 fm. level, west of the engine shaft, are worth 50l. per fm.; the stopes east of engine shaft are worth 20l. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 16 fm. level, west of engine shaft, are not so productive as when last reported—now worth 50l. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 15-level are worked to the shale, and become unproductive. We sell to-morrow 100 tons.

NEW EAST CROWDALE.—We have discovered the north wall of the lode nearly 12 ft. north of the side of the engine shaft in the 32 fm. level; it is very regular in its run as well as its underlay, about 2 ft. in a fathom; the leader, or what we consider to be the main part, is 5 ft. wide; I never saw a more promising lode, with the exception of a course of ore, and I have no doubt on my mind but we shall meet with ore shortly in sinking deeper, which we are preparing for, as the pit which we have cut in the lode will be finished and properly secured this week, to enable us to drive east on the lode also, which I think will be very advisable, as it will be necessary to develop the lode in this level, both for proving its properties as well as to facilitate the opening of deeper levels for ventilation, &c.; this level being 18 fms. deeper than the 14, which is extended nearly 60 fms. east, and in the east end there is a very large lode, with good indications to be productive in depth, all will be done, you may rely on it, with the strictest economy, to make the mine as early as possible a paying one, or prove it to be not worth while to continue the operations.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 90, east of west shaft, lode 18 in. wide, not much ore. In the 80, east of ditto, lode 20 in. wide, with good stones of ore, and looking very kindly. In the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, lode 1 foot wide, and worth 2l. per fm. In the 60, east of ditto, lode 1 foot wide, with stones of ore.

NORTH TAMAR.—In the adit level we are still driving with two men south on a promising lode, about 2 feet wide, but not rich. We cut into a lode in the engine shaft yesterday (July 7) 3 feet wide, rich with lead. We are down 15 fms. under the 10 fm. level, and shall commence driving next week, north and south, on a good lode.

NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.—Murchison's engine-shaft is progressing favourably, and is now down 10 fms. 5 ft. below the 30 fm. level. The lode in the 30 end, west of Murchison's shaft, is divided in the present end by a horse of kilas, unproductive at present. I expect by driving a little further west to have it again as good, if not richer than before; the lode in the end driving east is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, white iron, muddle, and spots of yellow ore. No change to notice in the adit end since last reported.

NORTH WHEEL TRELAUNY.—Coryton's shaft is sunk 12½ fathoms under the surface on the lode. In sinking we find the lode to vary from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, producing gossan, flookan, lead, and iron ore, in fine mineralised kilas. During the present week we have costened at from 50 to 60 fms. north of the shaft, so as to prove the character of the lode northward, and found at about 5 ft. under the surface some good stones of lead and gossan, but as we do not recognise these as the lode, we hope to surprise you more particularly in our next report; however, from the character of the stones, we think the lode is near, and are, therefore, still sinking with the hope to find it.

ORSEDD.—The lode in the shaft (sinking) is still small, and producing but a small quantity of lead.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—Tymorgie lode in the 24 fm. level is improved in quality, and the size is the same as when last reported. The winze in the bottom of the 12 fm. level is sunk 5 fms., and we find the lode still improving. On the north lode we have hoveled our eastern winze, and have set two pitches on tribute east and west of winze, at 5s. in 12. Gowan lode in the 24 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, good stamping work; west 1 ft. wide, excellent work; we have hoveled the winze on this lode, which will enable us to take away a considerable quantity of tin from the backs this month. No. 1 lode, north of Gowan lode west, in 24 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is worth 1½ per bushel. No. 2 lode, north of Gowan lode, when the lode is opened, will work away on tribute. No. 3 lode, north of Gowan lode, was cut on Wednesday last; it is 18 in. wide, excellent work for tin. It will be seen from the foregoing that our prospects are excellent, and that our next sale of tin will be far beyond the last, and will continue to increase. We sold, on Friday last, 13 tons 9 cwt. 1 lb. of black tin.

RIX HILL.—We have partly taken down the lode in the 28, east of sump shaft, and find it so far small, producing a little tin, but not rich. The tribute department is as last reported, and work preparing for stamping.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND MINE.—The 12 fm. level is driven 5 fms. south of shaft, on the west lode, which is much improved going south; the lode is kindly and bearing a small rib of ore of good quality. Having cut the west lode, in cutting out the place for the water-wheel and finding it is bearing a rib of ore at the distance of 16 fms. south of the shaft, near to the junction of the lodes, probably we may meet with a bunch of ore as soon as the level is driven up. No time shall be lost in doing this.

SOUTH TRELAUNY.—We are driving north on the eastern lode by six men, the ground a little more favourable, lode larger, and discharging more water; north, on the western lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, two good walls, composed of kilas, flookan, spar, muddle—ground favourable, but no improvement.

ST. IVE CONSOLS (NEAR LISKEARD).—The sett is situated in a highly metalliferous district, and is traversed by a great many lodes, some of which produced rich lead ore in a former working. There is an adit level driven between 3 and 40 fms. in a westerly direction, through a good channel of clay-slate. At the end of this drift there is a very promising lode, which will be forthwith further developed to prove its value; and being a counter lode, lev. shares are we may intersect other lodes of intrinsic value to the proprietors. There are two men kept on costaining; and no doubt but they will

open out lodes of value to the adventurers, but the chief object is to open out all the lodes in the sett, in order to fix on one of the main veins, and to make a centre of operations, this being the most likely point for large deposits of rich ore. The lands, held under grant for 21 years, are very extensive, bounded 4 of a mile by the main road from Callington to Liskeard, and only about 6 miles from a shipping port. There is also plenty of water for all purposes of dressing ores and hauling. I have no doubt, if properly worked, this will prove a valuable property to the shareholders. In a few weeks' time I shall be able to give you more definite information as to the number and quality of the lodes, &c.—P. Q. ROSKILLY, July 8.

TRELAUNY.—At Trelawny's shaft, in the 120 fm. level, we have now got through the capels and are cutting into the lode, but so little being done we cannot, for 4 or 5 or 6, say anything as to its value. In the 107 fm. level, north end, the lode is 24 feet wide, and worth 8l. per fm.; the south end is without change. In the rise in the back the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fm. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm.; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14l. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 11l. per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is down 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 68,—the ground without change. In the 68 fm. level, north end, the lode is split at present, but we expect before long that the branches will come together again, when we anticipate an improvement. The south end is suspended, and the men are employed sinking a winze to hole to the 78 fathom level, and when accomplished will lay open a good deal of available ground, by which we shall be enabled to take it away without driving the 68 end further south; the lode in this winze is worth 8l. per fm. In the 55 and north the lode is of a fair size, but poor. The stopes and pitches are turning out moderately well.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We have driven into the lode, north of the engine shaft, about 5 ft., and have not yet cut through it; consequently I cannot say how large it is. From what we have seen of the lode in different parts of the mine, we expect it very large. The lode is rather hard to cut through, as it is composed of capel, spar, and good stones of lead; altogether good stamps work—a very kindly one, much improved since last reported; the south part of the lode on which we are driving, which is 30 fms. east of this point, has also improved since last reported. The stamps continue to work well. We have sufficient water to work 12 heads; and, from the increase of water in cutting through the lode, we hope soon to be able to work 24 heads; we are preparing to do so. The deep adit at St. Gongo is still progressing onward in good ground.

UNION (TIN).—We have sunk the engine shaft 7 fms. in very favourable ground with a horse-engine, which is all that can be done with that power. They have promised at the foundry that we shall have the engine in about three weeks; if so, by the end of September, we shall have sunk and completed the engine shaft for a level, and opened a good extent on the lode, and get tin in the market. I am safe in promising this; the ground being so cheap, and easy for exploring, it will only cost a few shillings per fathom, and having hundreds of fathoms in extent on the lodes, and being shallow ground, it cannot fail in returning good profits. I shall use all my endeavours to get the engine to work as soon as possible.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Unity engine shaft, in the 70 fm. level east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. for tin; in the 70 fm. level west the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 6l. per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 70 fm. level are worth 4l. per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm. level, east and west, have a lode 4 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. for tin. In the 50 fm. level, east of Buckley's, the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, producing good work for tin. In the 40 fm. level, east of eastern winze shaft, at Unity, the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 3l. per fm. for tin. In the 30 fm. level, east of eastern winze shaft, at Unity, the lode is without alteration since my last report. At Lamb, in the 40 fm. level, east on Hampton's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore; in the same level west the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good work for copper, and worth 3l. per fm. At Wheal Killy engine shaft, we have cut the lode in the last few days in the 60 fathom level; the lode is about 6 in. wide, east and west of the cross cut, and producing good work for copper ore. In the 50 fm. level west the lode in the end is 8 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for copper ore; the winze sinking below the 50 fm. level is producing saving work for copper ore. All the lodes at Lamb and Unity are looking much the same as reported last week; and the tribute pitches at Unity, on tin, are looking well.

WEST BASSET.—The ground in the engine shaft continues favourable for sinking, lode 5 ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the north lode, in the 63 fm. level east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. In the 50 fm. level east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 30 fm. level east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 14 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute pitches are sending up some good piles of ore.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine shaft sinking under the 80 fm. level is 8 feet wide, composed principally of clay-slate, with a mixture of black-jack and muddle, spotted with lead ore. The ground in the cross cut, in the 30 fm. level south of the engine shaft, is still favourable for driving. The south shaft is now down from surface 9 fms. 3 ft., the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, mixed with gossan, muddle, and several small branches of lead ore, with a very promising appearance.

WEST WHEEL ROSE.—I have set the pitch in the western end at 8s. in 12 for the month. There is a change in the slide in the east end; it is becoming fairer, larger, and whiter. I hope it is drawing near the lode.

July 8.—I have had several things prepared for the dressing department, which will be necessary for the tributaries; the cost will be very trifling, as all the materials are now on the mine. The pitch is looking very well, but having so recently commenced, there is a great deal to be done. The ground is hard, and requires the use of powder. In the course of a few days, we shall see more about it. Everything else is much as usual. We will get the sampling about as fast as possible.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.—The lode in the 12 east is now leaving the cross branches and becoming more settled; as the main lode may be yet a little further south, we are driving in that direction to prove it. We expect in a few days to be cutting on Thomas's lode in the 10 fm. level, and are preparing to sink on the great north lode. The various points which must be gained in a very short time will, it is believed, establish the value of this mine, for the surface, for more than 100 acres, has been repeatedly streamed for tin, and at this time it is deeply covered with tin-stuff, which will employ all the stamps available for more than 50 years to work out.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—Since last report we have forked the water in the 12 fm. level, and have recommenced driving east, but have not yet discovered the lode north of the slide; we have also commenced sinking the winze in the adit level for ventilation. The lode in the adit level and 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and muddle. We have completed the last in Largin Wood, and have commenced to cut it through Draw Wood, which we hope to accomplish by the time the wheel is ready. The masons have nearly completed the wheel pit. We should have completed the wheel ere this had we not first waited to see the lode in the 12 fm. level, in order to determine which lead to cut, and what sized wheel to erect. As the flap-jack engine now keeps the water, and the men are now working in the bottom level, nothing will be lost by the wheel, &c., not being completed in the time contemplated.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Since my last we have a good orey lode in Odger's winze. The 12 end is just as last reported. At Carlyon's winze the lode will be taken down to-morrow (8th July); it is a fine course of ore. In the 24 l. let the end to drive on the course of the lode yesterday (6th); a very promising lode—good stones of ore throughout. The 34 is just as last reported. At Gill's we are through the lode, the same being 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. We have now six men clearing the adit to communicate to Gill's as quickly as possible.

WHEAL FANNY.—Since my last report we have driven on the counter lode, lode 3 ft. wide, level, 3 fms. through cross cut, and found some good stones of lead ore. Our lobby we have driven 12 fms. At Hitchens's shaft the water is now in fork, the men engaged in clearing the level and putting the shaft in good order, to commence to cut into the lode, if we can keep the water. My opinion is, that we shall not be able to do much at this shaft before our engine goes to work. The walls of the engine-house will be completed by the middle of next week. We are getting on with all our operations as fast as possible.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The south lode in the sump winze, below the 40, is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons to a fm.; the rise in the back of this level (16 ft. behind the end) will turn out 24 tons for 9 ft. long, the length of the rise—lode 3 ft. wide. In the cross cut, north from the south lode, ground as last reported. The 30 east of engine shaft, driving towards Bates's, on the north lode, is 8 in. wide, poor. In the 30 cross cut north, the cross course, ground much the same as last week. In driving east on a branch in the cross cut the lode is 3 in. wide, with spots of good quality ore.

WOOD MINE.—The lode in the south shaft is 2 ft. wide, producing excellent work, yielding ground that will work at a tribute from 4s. to 5s. 1d. There is no alteration in the lode in the adit end since last report, showing a kindly appearance, producing white iron, black, and some good stones of lead. In the White Rock Wood shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, saving work; in the end driving north on its course, in the 11 ft. level, in consequence of the air being so bad the men have not been able to work for several days, and in seeing the lode of so promising a character at the depth we are now at, I should think it advisable to commence driving a cross-cut adit level, which will come in to intersect the lode many fathoms under the level we are now working.

FOREIGN MINES.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received 5th July.]

Cuba, June 2.—San Antonio shaft is sunk 9 fms. 2 ft. below surface; lode 6 feet wide, gossan and priam. Descubierta shaft is sunk 33 fms. 5 ft. 1 in.; lode 3 ft. wide, gossan, black, and spar. New Isabella shaft, under the adit, is sunk 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., and the winze below the adit 5 fms. 2 feet—lode poor. The winze below the 22 is down 3 fms. 4 ft., and a cross cut driven; we expect to cut the lode in 14 ft. driving. Taylor's shaft, below the 22, is sunk about 12 fms. 1 ft., lode producing 6 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 32 west the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; east, 4 tons; slopes east and west 5 tons. We have taken out the lift from Perseverancia shaft to put it in Taylor's for a standing lift. Thompson's engine-shaft is sunk below the adit 19 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., ground hard.—Raisings for May, 150 tons, and 4 tons of precipitate.

[The remainder of the Foreign Mines are inserted in the last page.]

The South Australian Copper Mining Company, some time back, completed all their arrangements, relative to the large and powerful engines for their mines at Strathalbyn, under the direction of their engineer, Mr. F. W. Bassett. The engine, a 60-inch cylinder, one of 10 feet stroke, both in and out, is now in course of construction at the well-known Perran Engine Works, near Truro, in whose foundry the two cheeks of the great beam (32 feet long, and weighing 8 tons each), and other main parts of the engine, were most successfully cast on June 28. The 18-in. pumps, with four extra lifts, of 15 in. and 12 in. diam., respectively, are, together with the other pitwork, also in progress in the shops of the same firm. All possible contingencies have been most carefully guarded against, by providing duplicate parts of all those portions liable to accidental derangement, or wear and tear, and by the introduction of brass wherever it might be required; as for instance, in the lining of the air-pump, the air-pump bucket and valves, &c. The Perran Foundry Company have had special experience in making Cornish engines for Australia, they having constructed all the engines and pumps for the Burra Burra Mines, including the large 80-in. cylinder engine just arrived out there, and now in course of erection. The necessary bobwork, mining tools, materials, and other works for the dressing floors, &c., are being made by the firm of Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., of the Bedford Foundry, Tavistock, and the Roseland Valve Iron Works, Liskeard. The whole will be ready for shipment early in September. Mr. Bassett has, we are informed, been for some time occupied in Cornwall and Devon, in selecting a competent staff of agents, smiths, engineers, miners, and every other force necessary for the development of these valuable mines to the greatest possible advantage. The rich and abundant discoveries of ore which the previous owners of this mine could not extract to any advantage, owing to the imperfect methods employed, is now likely to be brought to grass by the powerful machinery about to be applied.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

R. Hornaby, Spittlegate, Grantham, Lincoln, for improvements in machinery for threshing, shucking, riddling, and dressing corn.
E. C. Shepard, Duke street, Westminster, for improvements in electro magnetic apparatus suitable for the production of motive power, of heat, and of light.
M. J. Roberts, Woodbank, Bucks, for improvements in the production of electric currents, in obtaining light, motion, and chemical products and effects by the agency of electricity, part or parts of which improvements are also applicable to the manufacture of acids, and to the reduction of ores.
W. Tanner, Exeter, for improvements in dressing leather.
E. M. Stapley, Cheapside, for improvements in cutting mouldings, grooves, tongues, and other forms, and in planing wood.
M. Poole, of the Patent Office, for improvements in reaping and mowing machines, and in pulverising land.
T. Blakey and J. Skaffe, Kelghley, York, for improvements in mills for grinding.
J. Higgins, Salford, Lancashire; and T. S. Whitworth, of the same place, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.
H. Potter, Over Darwen, Lancashire; and M. Smith, of the same place, for certain improvements in looms for weaving, and in the manufacture of terry fabrics.
J. Lemoine, Courbevoie, for an improved composition applicable to the purposes of varnish, to the waterproofing of fabrics, to the manufacture of transparent fabrics, to the fixing of colours, and to other useful purposes.
J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's Inn fields, Middlesex, and of Glasgow, North Britain, for improvements in steam engines.
W. S. Losh, Wrensy Syke, for improvements in obtaining salts of soda.
J. Murdoch, Staple Inn, Holborn, for an improvement in the manufacture of certain kinds of woollen fabrics.
J. Andrews, Fair Oak terrace, Minde, Newport, Monmouthshire, certain improvements in coke ovens, and in the apparatus connected therewith.
F. Sang, Pall Mall, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for cutting, sawing, grinding, and polishing.
F. Geiswein, Cannstadt, Wurttemberg, for a method of preparing for baking and burning masses of clay of any given form and size, and baking and burning the same when so prepared, as thoroughly and completely as a common brick can now be baked or burnt.
J. Ramaden, Manchester, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for cutting screws.
A. H. Gaulle, Paris, for an improved plastic composition applicable to manufacturing purposes.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

H. E. Campbell, Guildford street, horizontal gold washing machine.—B. Samuelson, Banbury, Oxford, part of a lawn mower.—W. Drey and Co., Swan lane, London bridge, combined winnowing and blowing machine; also part of a reaping and mowing machine.—W. Tasker and G. Fowle, Andover, Hants, convex cloth crusher or press wheel roller.—J. Duncan, Gresham street west, marquise joint.—F. Barnes, Union row, Tower hill, gold washing machine.—J. Higham, Manchester, bugle.—R. Garrett, Saxmudham, manure distributor.—Ransomes and Sims, Ipswich, spindling locking carriage.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

J. Schloss, Friday street, City, pick prevention key.—C. A. Collingridge, South street, Brompton, button hole for shirt front and wrists.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS AND COKE.—A patent has been recently taken out by Messrs. Newton and Son, of Chancery-lane, for a method of producing a superior coal gas, free to a certain extent of those bituminous oils which generally contaminate it, and decrease the illuminating powers; and at the same time the production of a purely carbonised coke, suitable for smelting purposes, and generating steam in locomotives, and any other description of furnace. The patent apparatus is a modification of, and an improvement on, a patent secured by Messrs. Pauwels and Dubochet in April, 1850, and consists of a chamber or retort for the reception of the coal to be distilled, placed at an angle of 45°, beneath which is the furnace, with flues so arranged that the heat is distributed to every part of the chamber, and the gas flows to the hydraulic main placed above the upper end of this "distilling chamber." Beneath this is another chamber of similar dimensions, so placed with suitable covers at the ends, that when thoroughly carbonised the coke can be transmitted en masse from the "distilling" to this "cooling" chamber, which is surrounded with cold air flues, and thus parts with its caloric without coming in contact with either air or water. By this arrangement the coal can be operated on in large masses, the work can be carried on continuously, the discharge of the coke being nearly simultaneous with the introduction of a fresh charge of coal; the gas obtained is carburetted to a much higher degree than by the ordinary method, from the high temperature at which the whole is constantly kept. There is also a contrivance, when the gas is not required for illumination, for employing a portion as fuel for the distillation of the coal, and also to regulate the flow of gas in the pipes underground, and to supply it to the consumer at more than usual equal pressure.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR MARINE ENGINES.—Considering the great calorific powers of anthracite coal, the large per centage of carbon which good specimens contain, the very small quantity of incombustible material, and the absence of the formation of clinker, considerable surprise has long been expressed that proper arrangements for burning this excellent fuel have not long since been made, at least in the furnaces of marine steam-engines. The *Great Britain* screw steamer in her late rapid voyage across the Atlantic from New York, used anthracite coals during four days, during which period she made the greatest average progress, her entire sailing averaging 253 miles per day, while on those four days she averaged 279 miles per 24 hours. The ships belonging to the Oriental Steam Navigation Company were, it was understood, built for the very purpose of carrying 1200 or 1500 tons of anthracite, which would carry them to their farthest destination, while still they have continued the consumption of bituminous coal, and consequently, at great delay and increased cost, have to call at some coaling depot to take in fresh fuel. There is also to be taken into account the absence of sulphur and other deleterious elements, by which the bars, tubes of the boilers, and metal of the fire-box is corroded, and we should imagine this success of the *Great Britain*, with anthracite coal, only requires to be known and properly considered, to bring this description of fuel into better appreciation by steam-boat proprietors.

PROFIT OF PATENTS.—Perhaps the largest amount of profit obtained under any one patent is that derived from the famous American "Woodworth" planing machine. During the 24 years the patent has been in existence one of the partners has received 420,000*l.*, another nearly the same amount, and a third a very large sum. The first-named is now in receipt of 5*l.* per 1000 ft. planed in 100 mills, each of which turns out 10,000 ft. per day.

One of the largest gasometers in the kingdom is now being erected at Messrs. Westwood and Wright's Ironworks, Brerley-hill: the diameter is 157 feet, depth 40 feet; the weight of iron necessary for its completion will be 400 tons and it will contain about 800,000 cubic feet of gas.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, July 9, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton	ENGLISH COPPER.	per Ton
Bar and bolt	£5 15 0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. b	£102 10 0
In Wales b	5 5 0	Tough cake b	102 10 0
In Liverpool b	5 10 0	Sheeting and bolts b	0 0 11 1/2
In Staffordshire a	5 15 0	Sheet b	0 0 11 1/2
* Sheets, single a	7 10 0	Bottoms b	0 1 0 1/2
* double a	9 0 0	Old a	0 0 10 1/2
* Hoop a	7 0 0	Yellow Metal b	0 0 9 1/2
* Nail rod, round a	6 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal†	1 11 0
* square a	6 0 0		
Rails (Wales) c	6 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER. a	
(Staffordshire) c	6 0 0	South American	per ton —
FIG. No. 1, Clyde c	2 4 0	ENGLISH LEAD. a	
3-5ths No. 1, 1833-5th No. 3	2 3 6	Pig	per ton 17 0 0
No. 1, in Wales b	3 0 0	Sheet	17 10 0
Stirling's Patent† Glasg.	2 10 0	FOREIGN LEAD. a	
Toughened Pigs† Wales	3 10 0-3 15 0	Spanish, in bond	16 0 0
		ENGLISH TIN. c	
Swedish	11 0 0-11 5 0	Block	per cwt. £4 7 0
Russian CCND	17 0 0	Bar	4 8 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in } London	5 10 0	FOREIGN TIN. c	
		Banco	4 4 0
FOREIGN STEEL. a		Straits (uncertified)	4 3 0
Swedish keg	15 5 0	TIN-PLATES. b	
Ditto faggot	15 0 0	IC Charcoal	per box 1 8 0
SPELTER. c		IX ditto	1 13 0-1 14 0
On the spot	16 0 0	IX Coke	1 2 6
To arrive	15 15 0	IX ditto	1 8 6
ZINC.		Canada plates a	per ton 9 10 0-10 10 0
In sheets d	21 0 0	QUICKSILVER f	per lb. 0 3 0

There has been a fall in the Scotch Pig IRON MARKET this week, and prices have been rather easier; there are, however, very few sellers under last week's prices: the present quotations are 43s. 6d. cash, free on board in Glasgow, and 44s. 6d. three months open. Bar IRON continues very firm, with an upward tendency: there are now no sellers under 5*l.* 15s. per ton, delivered in London. RAILS in good request, without any further alteration in price. The Iron Market altogether presents much better prospects. SPELTER is improving: about 400 tons sold this week, partly on the spot and partly to arrive, at 15*l.* 10s. to 15*l.* 15s. per ton. In TIN nothing new. TIN PLATES continue in fair request, but with no alteration in prices.

GLASGOW, JULY 8.—Owing to the elections, and the excessive speculation in pig-iron lately, the market has been very dull this week, prices having again given way; and several attempts have been made to repudiate contracts entered into last week, at the high prices then ruling. The highest price offered to-day for mixed numbers, good brands, three months open, was 42s. 6d. per ton, and shipment iron, for prompt payment, could be bought at 41s. to 41s. 6d. per ton. There was a considerable quantity of East and West Coast brands offering, but it was impossible to get a fair price offered for them.

MINES.—There has been considerably less business doing this week in shares, owing chiefly to the general election, and the excitement naturally occasioned thereby. Dividend shares, however, are in demand, and prices are well maintained. South Franks have advanced from 137 to 142, 145; West Caradon, from 145 to 160; Basset, from 475 to 500. Bedford United, Great Polgoth, Merilyn, South Tamar, and Tincroft, are steady in price, and business doing in all of them. Clive, Kilbricken, Vale of Towy, Harriett, Trevelyan, and West Wheel Alfred, are in fair request. Doubtless, the present state of the money, as well as metal market, will tend to promote large dealings, not only in good dividend mines, but likewise those of a productive character, indicating their approach towards the same enviable result.

In the Metal Market, generally the prices continue to ascend, and a large business is transacting in all of them.—Bar-iron is at 5*l.* 15s. per ton, and expected to advance shortly.—Copper rose again on Monday last; Tough Cake to 102*l.* 10s.; Sheets to 11*l.* per lb., with indications of being higher. Yellow sheeting and bolts are now 9*l.* 3d. per lb.; for sheets the price is now beyond that of any year since 1841, and for tough cake since 1837.—Tin is in good request; and but for the near approach of the Dutch sale in next month, higher rates would be obtained.—Plates continue in good demand.—400 tons of Spelter have gone off at 15*l.* 10s. to 15*l.* 15s., with an improving market.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10*d.* per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0*d.* per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0*d.* per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9*d.* per oz. standard.

The sales of lead ore for the quarter ended the 30th June amounted to 8486 tons, and realised 104,825*l.* 18s. 11*d.*; in addition to which Linares sold 770 tons pig-lead, realising 13,221*l.* 4s. 3*d.* Those of tin were 452 tons 6 cwt. 1 qrs. 24 lbs., returning in money 22,902*l.* 13s. Detailed particulars will be found in another column.

CALLS MADE IN JUNE.

Mines.	Per Share.	Amount.	Mines.	Per Share.	Amount.
West Ham Towner	£2 10 0	£1250 0 0	Wheat Williams	£0 2 6	£500 0 0
East Tamar	0 2 6	1125 0 0	Bell and Lanarh	0 15 9	400 1 0
Wheat Edward	0 5 0	1024 0 0	Castle Dinas	0 2 6	331 0 0
Tywardreath	2 0 0	1024 0 0	Croog Brawns	2 10 0	320 0 0
Wheat Surprise	0 5 0	1000 0 0	North Robert	0 5 0	256 0 0
Wheat Guskus	1 0 0	1000 0 0	Wheat Robins	0 2 6	256 0 0
Daren	1 0 0	1000 0 0	Lydford Consols	0 1 0	252 16 0
Boscarn	4 0 0	960 0 0	Bargally	0 1 0	250 0 0
East Basset	3 0 0	768 0 0	Tokenbury Consols	0 5 0	250 0 0
Duke of Cornwall	0 10 0	768 0 0	Wheat May	0 5 0	245 10 0
Wheat Harriett	0 2 6	640 0 0	Beacon	0 1 6	225 0 0
Black Craig	0 2 6	625 0 0	Butterdon	0 5 0	203 0 0
Briford Consols	0 10 0	590 0 0	Wheat Acland	2 0 0	154 0 0
East Boringdon	0 5 0	512 0 0	South Plain Wood	0 3 0	146 2 0
Boringdon Park	0 10 0	512 0 0	Rosewarne	0 10 0	128 0 0
Wheat Zion	0 2 6	512 0 0	Wheat Sophia	0 5 0	128 0 0
Sidney Godolphin	0 10 0	512 0 0	Exmoor Eliza	0 2 6	128 0 0
Trevelyan	0 5 0	512 0 0	East Wheel Agar	0 1 0	128 0 0
East Wheel Leisure	1 0 0	512 0 0	Craddock Moor	0 10 0	105 10 0
Carnarvon	0 5 0	512 0 0	West Wheel Robins	0 1 0	102 8 0
East Gannin Lake	0 2 6	500 0 0			
Total		£20,357 7 0			
Imperial Brazilian	10s. per share	= £5000.			

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3047 tons, amounting to 19,565*l.* 9s. 6*d.*, the average produce and standard being 7*l.* 12s. 6*d.* The corresponding sale last month was 3222 tons, produce 8, 117*l.* 10s., being an advance of 6*l.* per ton.

Lisburne Mines sold 200 tons of lead ore—110 at 11*l.* 11s., and 90 at 11*l.* 6s. 6*d.* per ton.

Merilyn Mine sold 100 tons of lead ore on Thursday, the produce for the month of June, at 12*l.* 8s. 6*d.* per ton, amounting to 1242*l.* 10s.

Boscarn Mine sold three parcels of black tin, realising 51*l.* 12s. 6*d.*, 45*l.* 10s., and 46*l.* per ton.

Lewis Mine sold on Tuesday 15 tons 19 cwt. 0 qrs. 25 lbs. black tin, amounting to 829*l.* 2s. 10*d.* The north lode is looking well.

Charlestown Mine sold 6 tons 94 cwt. of black tin for 330*l.* 13s. 5*d.* Bottle Hill Mine sold 6 tons of black tin, at 51*l.* 12s. 6*d.* per ton.

Par Consols Mine accounts for Jan., Feb., March, and April, show—Sale of copper ore, 17,545*l.* 3s. 2*d.*; black tin, 1097*l.* 12s. 9*d.*; materials and sundries, 158*l.* 9s. 1*d.*=18,801*l.* 5s.—Mine cost for January, 3471*l.* 2s. 11*d.*; Feb., 3482*l.* 1s. 11*d.*; March, 3489*l.* 4s.; April, 3232*l.* 16s. 1*d.*; leaving balance of profit, 5126*l.* 0s. 1*d.*—Deduct dividend of 16s. per share (5120*l.*), leaves 6*l.* 0s. 1*d.*; add balance in hand last account, 2052*l.* 2s. 3*d.*, leaves for next account, 2058*l.* 2s. 4*d.*

At South Wheel Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for April and May showed—Balance from last account, 811*l.* 3s. 8*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 3357*l.* 15s. 10*d.*=4168*l.* 19s. 6*d.*—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 2146*l.* 9s. 8*d.*; by dividend of 4*l.* per share, 992*l.*; leaving balance in hand of 1030*l.* 9s. 10*d.* A dividend of 4*l.* per share was declared.

At South Tolgus annual meeting, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold during the year 13,300*l.* 13s. 6*d.*, and the expenditure was 4352*l.*, leaving 462*l.* 13s.; to which add 114*l.* 1s. 2*d.* in hand last year, leaves balance to next account, 576*l.* 14s. 2*d.* The mine has considerably improved, and the reserves of ore ground increased. A larger dividend will be declared next month.

At Ballewidden bi-monthly meeting, on the 30th of June, the accounts showed—Tin ore sold, 4222*l.* 10s. 6*d.*—Labour cost, March and April, 2654*l.* 1s. 4*d.*; merchants' bills and dues, 800*l.* 2s. 8*d.*; coals and carriage, 348*l.* 2s. 9*d.*; leaving a profit of 420*l.* 3s. 9*d.* A dividend of 5s. per share (406*l.*) was declared, leaving balance to next account, 14*l.* 3s. 9*d.*

At East Wheel Rose meeting, on Monday, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance from last account, 3221*l.* 8s. 8*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 4842*l.* 3s. 8*d.*; Cargill adventurers, for water charge, &c., 74*l.* 11s. = 8138*l.* 13s. 4*d.*—By costs, coals, and merchants' bills, 5510*l.* 15s. 3*d.*;

income and land tax and Stannary Court dues, 168*l.* 5s. 4*d.*; carriage of ore and coals, 217*l.* 10s. 1*d.*; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2242*l.* 2s. 8*d.*

At the Mining Company of Ireland half yearly meeting (as we stated last week), a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. The directors' report showed the result of the company's operations for the half year as realising a profit of 3511*l.* 16s. 3*d.*, exclusive of 190*l.* 4s. 9*d.* expended in opening Lisnacoon Colliery, Kilmurren, and Castlegrove Mines, and 1920*l.* 5s. in prospective expenditure at Knockmahon and Laganure Mines, and Slievadagh Collieries—the profit on which had been 665*l.* 3s.; but the rate of carriage of coals by railway having been reduced, and the line extended to Clonmel, with the prospect of an increased demand, much better results are in future anticipated. At the Knockmahon Copper Mines, the profit for the half year had been 2528*l.* 1s. 6*d.*, after an expenditure of 1227*l.* 7s. 1*d.*, from which valuable future results may be anticipated. From the Laganure Lead Mines, 839*l.* 8s. 1*d.* had been received, exclusive of an outlay of 545*l.*; and from West Laganure returns are shortly expected. The Ballycorus Lead Works realised a profit of 189*l.* 11s. 4*d.*, and some expenses had been incurred at Kilmurren Copper and Castlegrove Lead Mine in works of exploration. The company's assets consist of—Claim on the Audley estate, to be paid after the sale, 14,775*l.* 11s. 7*d.*; debts, cash, materials, &c., 7076*l.* 0s. 4*d.*; mineral produce, 24,069*l.* 13s. 8*d.*=45,921*l.* 5s. 7*d.*—The liabilities are 11,998*l.* 17s. 4*d.* This is exclusive of the mines and machinery, valued at 111,705*l.* 16s. 1*d.*

At North Basset meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Debits, 1820*l.* 1s. 3*d.*—Credits, 3063*l.* 19s. 2*d.*; leaving balance to credit of next account, 1243*l.* 17s. 11*d.* The costs and receipts for May were also exhibited, showing a profit on that month's working of about 600*l.*

At Gonamena bi-monthly meeting, on the 28th of June, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 121*l.* 17s.; copper ore sold and carriage, 4047*l.* 7s. 10*d.*; 9 tons of halvan ore, 38*l.* 14s.=564*l.* 18s. 10*d.*—Labour cost for March and April, 207*l.* 10s. 4*d.*; materials, 504*l.* 15s. 7*d.*; lord's dues, 27*l.* 15s. 6*d.*; leaving balance to next account, 278*l.* 17s. 5*d.* They expect to cut the north lode in three months. Two pitches are working in the back of the 80 at 9s. in 1*l.*, and one in the back of the 70 at 8s. 3*d.* In the 70 east, the lode is yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton per fm.

At Wheel Samson first annual meeting, on Thursday, the directors reported there had been received for the first issue of shares, 2500*l.*; for interest allowed by bankers and allottees, 38*l.* 16s. 8*d.*; for pre-emption shares pre-paid upon, 35*l.*=2573*l.* 16s. 8*d.*—Out of this they had expended in costs during the twelve months 1414*l.* 13s. 3*d.*; leaving balance in hands of the bankers, 1159*l.* 3s. 5*d.* The directors then announced that the period had arrived at which the original shareholders had to declare whether or not they would avail themselves of their pre-emption for 2500 further shares at the original price. This declaration of right was responded to by all the shareholders then present (such representing the entirety of the original holders, with the exception of three persons who hold collectively 35 shares); consequently, the additional sum of 2465*l.* was subscribed, making the present available capital of the mine 3624*l.* 3s. 5*d.* The mine was declared to be perfectly free from debt, the fundamental principle of paying every account monthly having been strictly adhered to, and it was considered that the present capital was sufficient to carry out all the anticipated operations, and put the mine in a dividend-paying position. The directors' report and accounts were received and passed. A vote of thanks was recorded to them for their unremitting attention to the interests of their fellow adventurers, as also to Captain Spargo, for his judicious management of the mine.

At Tywardreath annual meeting, on the 3d inst., the accounts showed—Calls made, 6656*l.*—Expenditure, 6422*l.* 12s. 3*d.*; leaving balance in hand to next account, 233*l.* 7s. 9*d.* The lodes passing through this set are those of Par Consols and Fowey Consols. Two shafts have been sunk to a 40 fm. level—one south, for trial of Par lodes; the other 150 fathoms north, to command those of Fowey. Cross cuts from each will thus explore the ground from end to end. Taylor's engine-shaft, the south one, is secured to 40 fathoms through the sandy ground, by means of cast-iron tubing, from where a cross-cut has gone out and intersected two promising branches, which are expected to form a junction eastward. The large returns of ore and profit from Par and Fowey Consols Mines, warrant the expectation of the most favourable results from Tywardreath.

At the Bevas Moor annual meeting, on the 3d inst., the accounts showed the expenditure to be 1236*l.* 15s. 5*d.* The mine is in fork. The engine shaft is down to the 35, and preparing to be sunk to the 50. In the 35, the lode is 2½ feet wide, spar and priam, with a leader of strong yellow copper ore on the north, 6 in. wide. The killas is a light colour and soft, kindly for ore. Wey's shaft is down to the 20, and levels extending east and west. The lode is 4 feet wide, kindly. A trial is also about being made on United Hills lode, which traverses the sett.

At East Wheel Leisure annual meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Expenditure in the 12 months ending 31st March, 4289*l.* 3s. 3*d.*; returns from ore sold, 1137*l.* 12s.; excess of expenditure, 3151*l.* 11s. 3*d.*—For the two months of April and May the costs were 509*l.* 7s. 10*d.*; returns, 292*l.* 5s. 1*d.*; excess of expenditure, 217*l.* 2s. 9*d.* The mine in the upper levels produced some good ore, but a very large amount of twitwork has been performed in deeper levels, down to the 38, without making any further discoveries of ore, attributable to an unfavourable change in the nature of the ground. Below the 38, however, the ground has again greatly improved in the shaft, which is now being sunk in a beautiful white killas, and there is a confident expectation that the trial in the 50 fm. level will be attended with success.

At Wheel Grenville annual meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed the expenditure in 10 months ending

At All-y-Crib Mine special general meeting, on Thursday (Octavius Ommann, Esq., in the chair), the resolutions passed on the 8th of June were confirmed, also the rules and regulations for the government of the adventure. Gentlemen were nominated to investigate the previous accounts and management of the mine. A call of 15s. per share was made upon all the shares which had not contributed since the 31st of March to the payment of the debts contracted prior to the same date. A resolution was passed, empowering the committee to dispose of the shares upon which 5s. each shall not have been paid on the 15th inst., conformably to the 9th section of the rules and regulations of the cost-book. The last reports from the mine showed the returns of ore were increasing. The shareholders expressed much satisfaction that the workings, so very recently commenced, had been so successful.

At East Wheel Agar meeting, on the 28th June, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 42/ 15s. 3d.; labour cost for four months, ending April, 103/ 19s. 6d.; materials, 37/ 8s. 11d.; rent, 15/ = 199/ 3s. 8d.—By call, 128/; leaving balance to next account, 71/ 3s. 8d. A call of 1/ per share was made.

At Wheel Carpenter meeting, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—Mine cost for ten months, to end of April, 172/ 8s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 13/ 5s. 4d.; lord's dues, 4/ 1s. = 189/ 14s. 10d.—By sale of copper ores, 53/ 17s. 7d.; leaving balance due to pursor, 135/ 17s. 2d. The shares were subdivided into 1024, upon which a call of 1/ each was made. Mr. F. Pryor was appointed manager of the mine, for which 2/ 2s. per month is allowed. The pursor's salary was fixed at 4/ 4s. per month, and he was directed to apply to Captain Thomas Richards for a deed of the mine from the lord, to be drawn in the names of Francis Pryor, John Little, and Edward Burgess. A resident agent is to be appointed, and an engine of not less than 30 in. cylinder purchased.

At the Goginan Mine special meeting, on Monday, the consideration of raising a larger capital for the further development of the mine came before the proprietors assembled, when, after mature deliberation, it was resolved that, in order to provide funds for working the new ground in the eastern part of the set, the 100 shares in which the company is now constituted be increased to 1000, and that a further issue of 1000 shares be made at 8/ each, payable by suitable instalments, the present shareholders to have the preference according to their present holding.

At Daren Mine meeting, on the 29th June, Capt. Vivian, of Camborne, was requested to proceed to the spot, and make a full examination of its extent and prospects. In his report (which reached us too late last evening to be inserted), after going from end to end of the set, comparing the appearances with other mines in the neighbourhood, he pronounces the Daren Mine as favourable as any in the locality, not even excepting the Goginan, which has been so productive.

At Mary Tavy and Peter Tavy meeting, yesterday, a call of 10s. per share was made. The proceedings were long and desultory, but which our space is better occupied than in detailing—as the shareholders would not be benefited, or the public interested.

Wheel Golden meeting was postponed until Wednesday next.

At Wheel Grenville, the lode in the engine shaft is 3 feet wide, gossan and spar. The 25 west, on south lode, is kindly, 4 ft. wide, gossan and spar, with occasional stones of black ore.

At Nancekuke, Clarence main lode has been cut in the adit level 2 ft. wide, producing excellent stones of tin. The end east, on United Hills lode, is very rank with mudiic, and producing some good stones of tin. The lead lode continues its usual productiveness.

At Llwynmales, the 24 east is turning out 1 ton of ore per fathom; the 14 west, about 8 cwt.; Oliver's winze, 1 ton—it is nearly down to the 24.

At Wheel Arthur, the 35 west is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 7/ per ton; Vivian's rise, 3 tons per fm. of similar price; eastward, the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, spar, mudiic, and good stones of ore. The old lode has been driven on 50 fms. west of engine shaft; the end was left in a disordered state. A cross cut north is driving to see if any lode is left standing. The cross cut south in the 50, towards the great south lode, is much harder, intersecting veins of quartz and yellow ore.

At Wheel May, they are sinking the engine shaft with all possible speed, and when down to the 30 they intend driving east to get under the ore ground they had in the level over. The 10 east is driving on the course of a lode 2 ft. wide, spar, pryan, and spots of ore.

At Butterdon, the 50 south is 3 ft. wide, saving work. The stopes in the back of the 40 are yielding 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. They will shortly have a small parcel of ore for sale.

At Cwm Erfin, they sampled 26 tons of ore on Monday. The engine shaft is nearly down to a 57 fm. level. The 45 west is yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fm.; the 30 east, 5 cwt.

At East Daren, the lode in the winze under the 10 fm. level is turning out 3 tons of ore per fm.; the 20 west, 2 tons. In a fortnight, from 50 to 60 tons of ore will be ready for sale.

At Cefn Gwyn, the lode in the engine shaft is 7 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, and appears to be regularly improving as it deepens—progress slow, the ground being hard and wet.

Capt. E. Roberts has furnished a detailed report on the Nant-y-Car Mine, which he considers to be a far more valuable property than yet represented. The old mine has been holed and cleared, and a hole bored and blasted in the poorest looking part gave results far superior to what was anticipated. The lode has been opened on for 9 fms., in which length 30 inches thick is nearly a solid mass of copper ore, and of a quality of the very highest description. It is estimated that there are 500 fathoms of ore ground laid open, of which 10,000/ worth is in sight in the north end alone. It is developed at the south end of the set, and also a mile distant in Dalrhieu ground, the quality equal to the produce of any mine in the kingdom—say, 20 per cent.—being in contact with lime, with gossan in the back. The Dalrhieu is a comparatively new undertaking, the shaft sunk 20 fms., and a level driven 48 fms. upon the run of the lode. The mineral right for the whole manor is held by Messrs. Prosser and Roberts, extending over nearly 20 miles in length, by 18 broad. In the 43 south, a good bunch of ore, and several branches are seen of a very kindly appearance. The upper level has been opened 150 fms.; two air shafts sunk 12 and 18 yards respectively; old engine shaft sunk 64 yards; a cross cut 18 yards; the winze, 10 yards by 7 deep; rise from bottom of old engine shaft, 15 yards; north adit, 27 yards; cross cut, 31 1/2 yards; and 43 adit sunk, 55 yards. The new engine shaft is sunk 45 fms. The operations on surface consist chiefly in preparing for the machinery, the crushing mill, which appears excellent, having been received, but the works have been much impeded by the weather. The whole of the workings are, however, in a satisfactory position.

At Devon Consols North, the engine shaft has been sunk upwards of 10 fms., through the most favourable kills. Two very fine branches have been intersected in the course of sinking, underlying towards the main lode, carrying beautiful black and yellow ore; no doubt is entertained that at the junction of these branches with the main lode a large deposit of copper will be found. The great cross course of Wheel Maria, which is in the set recently granted to this company, underlays east towards the engine shaft, and at 20 fms. below the adit the main lode will be driven to intersect the cross course. The recent discoveries in the Devon Great Consols are parallel with the present workings in this mine. It is remarkable that at 10 fms. below the adit there is but little water, although the shaft is sunk in the valley and surrounded by high land. It has been supposed that, owing to the size and floccy nature of the great cross course, the water on the western side of it is effectually dammed back, and that the whole of the water from the lodes on the eastern side, below the adit, is drawn by the engines of the Devon Great Consols. Should this be found correct, it will be an immense boon to the Devon Consols North Mines, now rendered, by recent events, in other respects so very promising. The engine will be at work in the course of the month. There is a balance in hand after payment for engine, pumps, and all necessary materials and machinery to sink to 60 fms., of 808/ 2s.

At Tincroft, the lode in the north Tincroft engine shaft has been taken down, and is worth 50/ per fm. The lode in the 120 east is worth from 70/ to 80/ per fm. The 110 west is improving. It is calculated that by driving this end 6 or 8 fms. further, superior ore ground will be met with. The 110, west of Downright shaft, shows indications of speedy improvement.

At Molland Mine, the lode in the engine shaft, sinking below the 42, maintains its size, and produces saving work; the 42 west is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore; east, worth 2/ per ft. in the rise in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide. Ere long they expect to effect a communication with the 30, when it will not only be a good ventilation for the 42, but great advantage for taking away the ground east and west of the rise, at 10s. or 12s. in 1/2 tribute. The ground in the 30 east is very much improved, the lode producing good saving work. The pitch in this level is turning out very well, and the men will get wages. They have about 9 tons of ore on the surface.

Hennock (lead) Mine has much improved: they have a splendid lode in the 40, from which great quantities of ore will be raised. The engine shaft will be resumed sinking in about a month to the 50, which they expect to reach in about 10 weeks. The ore now at surface is being prepared for market, and the first sale is expected to be about 50 tons. The present company are prosecuting the works with vigour, and great credit is due to their agent. We hope to see this mine shortly in the dividend list.

South Hennock is on the same lodes, and has yielded some fine stones of ore. At Bottle Hill Mine, they have resumed stopping the bottom of the 12 fathom level west; the stopes are tiny, but not rich. In the cross cut driving south the lode is very large; they have driven 18 ft. into the lode, but cannot see the south wall. The men are doing well in the tribute pitch. The tin has sold for 51/ 12s. 6d. per ton.

From Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake Copper Mine, Captain Collier reports that during the past week he had been engaged in examining the different levels; in most he found a great deal of ground standing which will pay well for being taken away; he had put a pare in No. 1 level, another pare in No. 2, and had still two pare engaged in Price's, where there is a lode which will produce upwards of 3 tons of good quality ore per fm., specimens of which he had forwarded, so that the quality of the ore might be judged of. Next week he will put a pare of men in cross cut level, where he finds a great deal of good ore ground, also a pare in No. 8 level to drive, as the end is within a few fathoms of the sink in Price's, which he will communicate to let down the water; in this case the men can work to greater advantage. Two lodes at Green Lake are being worked, and several hands engaged in collecting the ore and getting it down the mountain. They are now waiting the arrival of the boat, to convey the ore across the Green Lake to the crushing mill; the stamps will be commenced during next week, which will be attached to the higher crusher. He proposes disengaging the lower crusher from the wheel, and attaching stamps to it, as they have two very powerful crushers beside this; in this case they will save the expense of a wheel, and be prepared in a fortnight to send ore to Carnarvon, and hope in six weeks to get a good sampling.

At Devon Barra Barra, the prospects are of the most cheering character, and improving every day as the levels are being driven. The middle brake lode has been driven on about 6 fms.; the whole of the produce is saving work, and the floors are being prepared for the purpose of dressing this yellow ore. The hauling machine went to work last Saturday, and the grinder will be ready next week. The new shaft has been commenced on the Gate post lode, and the wheel will be erected as speedily as possible, for the purpose of sinking on the course of ore gone down in the bottom of the level. The 10 fm. level, on the south lode, in the brake, will soon be up to the ore ground seen in the adit level. The lode is improving daily, and carrying more ore, and a good bunch of ore may be expected within 3 or 4 fms.

At Chyprase Mine the prospects seem steadily improving since they cut the lode west of cross course. The new lift has gone to work and drained the water to the 46.

At Treloweth and East Crowndale there is no change whatever.

We understand that East Wheel Frances, in Illogan, has been granted by the Duchy of Cornwall to a respectable set of shareholders, resident in London, at an equitable rate of dues. The locality fully warrants the intended outlay, with every prospect of speedily and successfully developing the mine.

The sale of mining shares by Messrs. Tredinnick, intended to have taken place on Wednesday, was postponed until Wednesday next.

In Leeds Town Consols, several heavy transactions have taken place, and a considerable sum of money has been paid into the bankers by the promoters and their friends—this is previous to the application to the public, and the accustomed allotment of shares.

The Carberry West Mining Company (Ireland) has been established for the purpose of exploring the silver and copper mines of Borislough, which forms a central portion of the rich mineral district of South Cork. The analysis of the ore taken from the mines is highly satisfactory, and proves the vast mineral riches of the soil. Since the company was first introduced to public notice several new lodes have been discovered, which, it is said, exceed in richness those formerly brought to light. Irish mining is now occupying much attention in this country, and we think the more it is prosecuted the higher favour it will rise to in public estimation. We hail with delight the establishment of any company which has for its object the outlay of capital in the sister country. We are not surprised that the shares in the Carberry West Mining Company occupy the present position in the market—viz.: 10s. per share premium.

During the week shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, West Wheel Alfred, Clive, Vale of Towy, Merilyn, South Tamar, Trelawny, East Pool, Brewer, Tincroft, Bedford, South Frances, Mary Ann, Golden, All-y-Crib, East Tamar, Cupid, Kilbricken, Trevelyan, West Alfred, Harriett, Sydney, Great Wheel Baddern, Zion, Great Bryn, Hingston Down, Porkellis, Halamanning, Prince Albert, Augusta, Raleigh, West Towan, East Seton, North Pool, Carnarvon, Reeth, Comford, Treviskey, Wicklow Copper, Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in United Mexican, Cobre, Copiapo, Royal Santiago, Mexican and South American, Imperial Brazilian; in Linarses, at 24.

The Linarses Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Henry Thomas to the 26th June. Ore weighed in, 77 1/2 tons. Smelted during the week, 556 pigs. The 65 east is hard, containing a branch of lead, worth 1 ton per fm.; the 55, west of Buena Ventura winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton; La Casualidad winze, 2 tons; the 55, east of San Antonio, 2 tons; east of Las Nieves, 2 1/2 tons; the 45, east of La Esperanza, 2 1/2 tons.

The advices from Baden Chartered Mines are most satisfactory; the workings are very extensive, and being carried out with much spirit. All the pitches on the Tufelsgrub vein, above 30 in number, are turning out more or less productive, averaging from 2/ to 30/ per fm. This undertaking promises to become unusually profitable and permanent.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices to the 5th July. The quantity raised for May was 159 tons of copper ore, and 4 tons of precipitate. Taylor's shaft is down 34 fms. 1 ft., lode turning out 6 tons of copper ore per fm.; the 32 west, 3 tons; east, 4 tons; the stopes east and west, 5 tons of ore per fm.

Rather more firmness has prevailed in the market for gold mining shares—the business offering having been, on the whole, somewhat larger than for some weeks past, and prices seem to be gradually getting up. In the Californian market, Nouveau Monde have reached 1/2 prem.; whilst in the Australian, Port Philip shares have sprung from 1/2 to 1/2 prem. In general, it would appear that the accounts of the extraordinary yield of the Californian gold-fields are beginning to cause a rally in the prices of the colonial descriptions, so long unduly depressed. The settlement in Yuba River shares has passed over in the Stock Exchange; and transactions are now marked in the official list. The latest quotations are—Aguia Fria, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Anglo-Californian, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Australasian, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Australian Freehold, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Ave Maria, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; British Australian Gold, 1/2 dis. to 1/2 prem.; Carsons Creek, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Colonia Gold, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Golden Mountain, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Lake Bathurst, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Liberty, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; London and Californian Gold Quartz, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; New Granada, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Nouveau Monde, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Port Philip, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Quartz Rock, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Yuba River, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; West Mariposa, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Australian Consols, 1/2 dis. to par; New South Wales, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; West Granada, or Veraguas Gold and Silver, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Melbourne, par to 1/2 prem.; Britannia, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Baden Baden, par to 1/2 prem.; Glenaulin, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; Connemara, 1/2 to 1/2 prem.; English and Australian Copper ruled at 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; shares in the Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing Company have been done at 1/2 prem. for the coming out. Crystal Palace shares were 1/2 dis. to par.

The National Patent Steam Fuel Company's shares are 1/2 to 1/2 prem. The hesitation and doubt on the part of the public to embark in gold mining associations, arising from the disputes connected with the Californian leases, have subsided, and prices of shares during the week, as we have already shown, have been steadily maintained; and in some instances an advance has taken place, with an upward tendency. These remarks apply more especially to those undertakings having Australia for their field of operation. The almost daily addition to the unquestionable evidence of the unbounded wealth of the once despised colony of New South Wales, has materially strengthened the position of the old companies; and those now before the public, possessing the advantages of strong directions and well qualified agents, are most favourably received. The New South Wales Gold Mines (under the management of Capt. Westmacott, who was many years a commissioner of Crown lands in the colony) are already freely purchased at the premium marked, and are very well spoken of. No doubt the directors are well advised; and much confidence may, therefore, be safely reposed in them.

Under the amended title of the "Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing Company," an association is now in the market with a view to raising capital to the amount of a quarter of a million, in 50,000 shares, of 5/ each. It is proposed, in addition to an office in London, to establish a bank at Sydney, with branches at Melbourne, Geelong, and other populous towns, as may be considered advisable. The objects of the institution will be gathered from its title. Some time ago, we drew attention to the probability, and indeed the necessity, of an extension of banking accommodation in our southern colonies, in their present altered circumstances. Large profits will, doubtless, be realised by these establishments under proper management; and that this view is shared by intelligent men of business, is proved by the great rise in the prices of all the Australian Bank shares.

At the London and Sydney Gold Mining Company's meeting, yesterday, the re-construction of the company, and a new allotment of shares, was agreed to. The new prospectus, under the title of the Monarch Gold Mining Company, will be shortly issued.

At the Australian Mutual Gold Mining Company's meeting, on Thursday, it was resolved, for the purpose of purchasing land in Australia, which was absolutely necessary, as well as for giving a positive character to the company, to raise an additional capital of 60,000/—a portion of which would be appropriated to the colony; while the remaining stock would be reserved for this country. It was the general opinion that this measure would place the company on a very satisfactory basis; and an amended prospectus, setting forth in detail the prospects of the company, will be issued immediately.

The Colonial Gold Company have received letters from Mr. Thomas Comer, their appointed superintendent in the colony of Victoria, announcing his arrival at St. Vincent in the steamer *Australian*, en route for Sydney. Mr. Spencer, the

superintendent of the company in New South Wales, left England in February, and an announcement of his arrival at Sydney may be shortly expected.

Bank stocks continue to rise, though business is not generally active, owing to the difficulty of effecting operations in several of the stocks. Australasian shares have again risen 2 1/2, during the week, and the transactions in London Joint-Stock, London and Westminster, and Union Bank of London, have been at improved figures. Sales are thus marked:—Australasia, 534 5/4; British North American, 61; Commercial of London, 261; London Joint-Stock, 181; Oriental Bank, 27 1/2; Union of London, 37.

Dock stocks are very firm. Commercial stock, 90 1/2; East and West India, 138; London, 132; St. Katharine, 87 to 87 1/2; Southampton, 28 1/2.

In the market for Steam-boat shares the feature is a fall in Peninsular and Oriental. The prices are—Australian Royal Mail, 2; General Screw Steam Shipping, 50 1/2; General Steam Navigation, 28 1/2 to 29; Peninsular and Oriental, 82 1/2; New, 36; Royal Mail, 79 1/2. Insurance shares remain at last week's prices.

LEAD ORES

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 5th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
East Logylas	110	£11 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch	45	11 6 0	ditto
ditto	45	11 6 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.

Sold at the Mine, on the 5th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Pentire Glaze	20	£15 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Wheel Trethane	48	11 15 6	Tamar Company.
Great Wheel Baddern	34	13 10 6	R. Mitchell & Son.
ditto	24	11 9 0	ditto

Ticketings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, on the 8th of July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Maesyrwddu	32	£11 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	32	11 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	6	4 18 0	J. P. Eytton.
ditto	47	12 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetla Llys	43	12 15 0	J. P. Eytton.
Hendre	17	10 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Deep Level	2	9 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Talsere	37	11 5 6	ditto
Lloc	12	10 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merilyn	100	12 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Holywell Level	20	12 12 6	J. P. Eytton.
Arkansas	8	19 11 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
True Blue	4	11 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	64	14 5 6	ditto
Cairnmore	45	10 18 0	Mather & Co.

BLACK TIN

Sold at the Mine, on the 2d July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Charlestown	5 11 3 7	£23 7 6	New Blowinghouse.
ditto	0 17 2 6	42 0 0	36 17 3. Enthoven.
Total amount of money			£330 13s. 5d.
Porkellis United	4 18 0 17	£25 0 0	£230 5 8. Williams & Co.
ditto	6 11 3 15	52 5 0	344 10 10. ditto
ditto	1 19 1 8	40 0 0	78 12 10. ditto
Total amount of money			£673 2s. 4d.
Bottle Hill	6 0 0 0	51 12 6	309 15 0. Calenick Company.

Sold at the Mine, on the 5th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Boscundle	9 13 1 13	£31 12 6	£499 2 8. Williams & Co.
ditto	7 12 1 20	45 16 0	346 13 0. ditto
ditto	3 2 7	45 0 0	146 3 6. ditto
Total amount of money			£991 19s. 2d.

Sold at the Mine, on the 6th July.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Lewis	8 0 2 9	£33 0 0	£425 10 9. Union Company.
ditto	2 9 0 25	48 15 0	119 7 7. ditto
ditto	3 19 2 12	53 0 0	210 19 2. Mellanear.
ditto	1 9 3 7	48 15 0	72 13 4. ditto
Total amount of money			£829 2s. 10d.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 23, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, July 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheel Buller	124	£6 8 6	Levant	89	£10 11 0
ditto	122	7 11 0	ditto	44	8 1 6
ditto	118	5 15 6	ditto	10	41 10 6
ditto	110	5 8 6	Par Consols	88	7 17 6
ditto	85	5 18 6	ditto	80	9 11 0
ditto	80	4 6 6	ditto	77	11 11 0
ditto	68	4 10 0	Wheel Tremayne	52	4 9 0
Carn Brea	91	4 4 0	ditto	42	3 6 6
ditto	88	5 10 6	ditto	32	3 6 6
ditto	81	10 17 6	ditto	11	19 11 6
ditto	64	4 19 0	Botallack	67	7 4 0
ditto	63	4 11 6	ditto	63	7 4 0
ditto	62	6 14 6	W. Alfred Cons.	42	3 12 0
ditto	51	7 7 0	ditto	41	3 15 6
ditto	41	4 16 6	ditto	27	8 14 6
ditto	40	2 3 0	ditto	8	2 7 0
Alfred Consols	119	8 14 6	Wheel Speedwell	44	3 1 0
ditto	70	3 2 6	ditto	31	6 12 6
ditto	49	8 6 0	ditto	29	3 19 0
ditto	42	6 16 6	W. Fowey Cons.	86	7 14 0
ditto	19	5 17 0	Wheel Agar	46	6 14 6
ditto	5	19 18 6	Trannack and ?	21	9 9 0
North Wh. Basset	100	5 8 0	Boscundle	12	5 2 6
ditto	58	5 6 0	ditto	6	2 1 0
ditto	57	5 12 6	Carvannal	50	7 6 0
ditto	52	6 3 0			
Levant	120	1 5 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheel Buller	707	£1151 12 6	West Alfred Cons.	118	£560 7 0
Carn Brea Mines	581	3427 17 6	Wheel Speedwell	104	454 2 6
Alfred Consols	304	2161 3 0	W. Fowey Consols	86	662 4 0
North Wh. Basset	267	1581 2 6	Wheel Agar	46	369 7 0
Levant	263	1859 10 0	Trannack and ?	39	272 5 0
Par Consols	245	2346 7 0	Boscundle	12	5 2 6
Wheel Tremayne	137	697 11 6	Carvannal	20	146 0 0
Botallack	130	936 0 0			

Vauxhall Gardens.—The Director has the gratification of announcing that the entertainments during the past week have been witnessed by thousands of the aristocracy, who have unanimously awarded their approval. He has the pleasure, therefore, of announcing them for repetition during the ensuing week, in addition to which, an engagement has been entered into with Hiram W. Franklin, the renowned American Artist on the Cordo Volante. Monday, July 12, and during the week, Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, by Miss Pearce, the Misses Jolly, M. Arban, M. Johngans, and Signor Martini. New ballet of ZELITA, or the Maid of Calabria, with Madlle. Pleron, the Parisian corps de ballet, and the splendid festival haunt. Arban's Orchestra, and Dean's Military Band. Double display of fireworks by Coton. Dancing on the Colossal Platform. Commence at Eight. Admission, 2s. 3d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL COMPANY.—The statements contained in the letters of Mr. J. H. Williamson (Goldenhill), and Mr. J. W. Pike (Hanley), shall be inquired into, and the necessary information furnished through our columns. We last week gave such particulars respecting the prospects of the undertaking as we were enabled to gather, from the prospectus and other sources at the time open to us.

NEW PATENT LAW.—As the inquiries on this subject appear likely to be very numerous, we would inform our readers, that although we shall be as ready as ever to answer any question put to us, we recommend those who require general information and direction to apply to our correspondent, Mr. Campin, No. 156, Strand, or some other respectable patent agent.

Inquirer (Nottingham).—By the mineral customs of Derbyshire, it is lawful for all subjects of this realm to search for lead ore under any lands, no matter whose inheritance—churches, burial grounds, orchards, gardens, houses, pleasure grounds, and highways, excepted. If no vein is found in 14 days, they must level and make good the land within six days, or the owner may have the same levelled and made good, and recover the expense from the searcher, in an action for debt, in the County, or Small Barmes Court.

Thomas Jones (Liverpool).—The liabilities under the Joint-stock Companies' Act cannot, even though the shares be sold, be evaded by the original party who has signed the deed under three years.

HYDRO-CARBON GAS.—The communication of Mr. Lewis Thompson shall be attended to.

VICTORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the directors and committee of management in this company was held at the office, 9, Austinfriars, on Thursday; it was, however, merely *pro forma*, in consequence of an adjournment from a previous meeting, and nothing of public interest occurred.

Germanicus (Paddington).—The question of copper sheathing has been fully discussed in our columns; unless some important new matter is adduced, it is folly to re-open a discussion which clearly proved that, although much was revealed, a great deal more, from interested motives, was concealed.

LANECASTER MINE, NORTH WALES.—We are requested to contradict the statement of a Mine Adventurer, as regards Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., giving an opinion thereon, he being wholly unacquainted with the concern.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—The Manchester Correspondent is informed, in reply to his inquiries, that Mr. Francis Morris, one of the directors of the Devon Great Consols, is the chairman of this company, and that the other members of the committee are Messrs. Ball, Iron, Harvey, and Green. The mine is divided into 5000 shares, and the proprietary highly respectable. We have no other guide than our published list as to the price of shares; but an application at the offices, 16, St. Dunstan's-hill, or to any respectable broker, will, doubtless, bring the required information.

BRICK MACHINES.—A Subscriber will find the particulars he requires were given, in reply to a correspondent, in last week's Journal.

A Miner (Tavistock) is correct in his remark, "That a really good mine seldom escapes attack from anonymous writers at or shortly after starting." His communication as to Stoke Climsland Consols, and the ground westward, must be considered favourable in the eyes of all those interested therein, from whom we shall, doubtless, receive full particulars for insertion in our columns at an early period.

H. S. P. (Northampton) wishes to know the address of the late agent of the Mining Company of Ireland, Capt. Peterick.

J. P.—In taking the quality of carburetted hydrogen for artificial illumination, a certain uniform wax candle, say six to the pound, whose regularity in burning may be depended upon, is taken as a standard. The gases to be experimented on are then passed through burners of exactly similar forms and dimensions, at equal pressures, and the illuminating powers taken by means of a photometer. One gas may give a light equal to 20 standard candles, the other only to 12; hence the technical term, "20 and 12 candle gas."

T. F. L. (Bridgenorth).—When a river in Australia is spoken of, it must not be always supposed that it contains water, many of the so-called rivers are only gullies, which contain water after heavy rains, having been previously the bed of a drift of water.

J. H. (Rancorn).—We give regularly, in the ticketing sales of copper ore, both in Cornwall and Wales, all the particulars that are printed and forwarded to us. It would be difficult to obtain from either quarter the produce of every separate parcel of ore sold. Any vendor has the means of knowing the produce of his ore, by having the samples assayed, which most of them regularly do.

VICINIA GORDA MINE.—A correspondent, who has worked in this mine, is willing to give information respecting the value of the property to parties concerned. A letter to W. S. (Gamborne), addressed to our office, will be forwarded.

H. F. (Cornhill).—We shall cause every inquiry to be made; and though it is not our province to decide upon the merits or demerits of the case, should our suspicions be found correct, a few words of caution will not be amiss.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The letters on Quartz Mining in California, and on the Copper Trade, shall appear in the next Journal.

Received.—J. (Madrid)—Amicus (Bristol)—A Reader (Brussels)—W. R. (Dublin)—A. G. (Newcastle)—H. (Stourport).

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-Book System, we have reprinted, as a cheap pamphlet, the paper description of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 10, 1852.

From the usual Parliamentary returns, just issued, we find the total quantity of copper imported into this country during the year ending Jan. 5, 1852, was 35,684 tons, being a decrease as compared with 1850 of 4694 tons. The principal proportion of this was imported at Swansea, Liverpool, and London—the quantity at these ports being 26,960, 4360, and 4272 tons, respectively. Of this copper ore, there was received from Cuba, 20,825 tons; South Australia, 4128 tons; Chili, 3150 tons; Peru, 1176 tons; Spain, 1082 tons; France, 1024 tons; New South Wales, 951 tons; Canada, 719 tons; Victoria, 616 tons; and the remainder from sundry places. The total amount of regulus imported was 6442 tons; unwrought, copper, in bricks, pigs, &c., 1093 tons; old, fit only for re-manufacture, 524 tons; bars, rods, and ingots, 3951 tons; plates and coin, 23 tons; manufactured copper and engraved plates, estimated by value, 30,073 l. 13s. 9d., principally from the following places:—

Countries.	Regulus.	Unwrought.	Old Cop.	Bars, Rods, &c.
Chili	4992	213	34	3023
New South Wales	929	3	6	35
South Australia	186	790	4	219
Peru	260	—	2	149
United States	—	—	235	—
France	20	53	—	18
Spain	65	—	4	2
Turkey	75	—	58	—
And sundry other places.				

Of the copper manufactures and engraved plates, we received from Holland, by value, 15,011 l. 15s.; Hanse Towns, 5778 l. 17s. 6d.; Belgium, 5118 l. 19s.; France, 3518 l. 11s. 9d.; Italy, 453 l. 4s., &c.

The total amount of copper exported from the United Kingdom in the year was—unwrought, 5612 tons; sheets, nails, and yellow metal, 11,050 tons; wire, 36 tons; coin, 75 tons; other wrought copper, 781 tons—making a total of 17,556 tons. Foreign manufactured copper and engraved plates re-exported amounted to 24,779 l. Of the various descriptions of British copper exported, the principal was taken by the following states:—

East Indies	Tons	3608	Foreign West Indies	Tons	348
France		3183	Australia		30
United States		3083	Egypt		276
Italy		1396	British West Indies		251
Holland		1105	Spain and Azores		184
Hanse Towns		1008	Portugal, and Canaries		160
Belgium		760	China		120
Brazil		469	Gibraltar		102
Canada		349	The remainder to sundry places.		

The total quantity of copper ore entered for home consumption was 35,494 tons, and the duty paid thereon, 1760 l.

The quantity of lead imported was—pig and sheet, 14,951 tons; lead ore, 2790 tons; white lead, 48 tons; of which 14,403 tons of pig and sheet, and 1852 tons of ore were from Spain alone. The British lead exported was pig and sheet, 18,029 tons; shot, 1459 tons; litharge, 446 tons; red lead, 1500 tons; white lead, 1840 tons; the principal customers being—United States, 6219 tons;

Russia, 2882 tons; France, 1998 tons; China, 1910 tons; East Indies, 1176 tons; Australia, 544 tons; Brazil, 477 tons, &c.

Foreign tin imported into this country during the year was as follows:—

	Tons	1851	1852
Holland	952	15	7
Singapore	805	15	14
East Indies	469	16	6
United States	178	6	5
Peru	70	17	5
Hanse Towns	61	6	27
Spain	54	10	14
China	2	6	2
Chili	1	8	0
Egypt	0	2	17
Total imports	2587	6	12

Of which amount there was retained for home consumption 1886 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs., and the duty received thereon was 11,226 l. 19s. 5d.

Of zinc the imports have been—Spelter, 22,986 tons; and oxide of zinc, 495 tons; and there were exported in the year—British, 1295 tons; and Foreign, 4259 tons.

The Board of Trade returns, just issued, give the following account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th June, in the three last years:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Iron, pig	17,640	25,476	34,650
Bar, bolt, and rod	51,308	44,573	51,400
Wire	315	482	549
Cast	2,660	2,128	5,404
Wrought of all sorts	14,174	12,628	11,725
Steel, unwrought	1,025	1,156	1,513
Copper in bricks and pigs	10,455	11,317	11,994
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	21,111	16,134	19,875
Wrought of other sorts	1,109	1,046	1,006
Brass of all sorts	1,902	1,733	1,432
Lead, unwrought	2,078	1,584	2,679
Tin, unwrought	2,003	2,051	2,040
Tin-plates	£91,169	£96,813	£77,560

The total declared value of all the metals comprised in the above table stands as follows for the month and five months:—

	For the month.	For five months.
1852	£878,889	£3,651,955
1851	799,732	3,821,445
1850	869,313	3,650,123

By this return, it will be seen that our metal exports, after proceeding upon a scale of moderate activity up to the present period of the year, now give promise of a renewed upward movement. The month's exports present a considerable rally, but last year's aggregate amount has not yet been reached.

The exports of foreign and colonial produce for the month ending 5th of June, are—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	2038	1,322	2,516
Iron, in bars, unwrought	123	547	514
Steel, unwrought	121	12	37
Lead, pig and sheet	278	576	641
Spelter	411	113	872
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	582	162	609
Quicksilver	£38,191	£206,729	£65,469

Taking the five months' returns, we find that the exports of foreign iron, spelter, and tin, have undergone a great augmentation.

The returns of imports for the month ending 5th June are—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Copper ore and regulus	2,493	5,359	2,238
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	7,015	9,443	2,821
Iron in bars, unwrought	939	1,440	702
Steel, unwrought	20	1	69
Lead, pig and sheet	701	1,443	1,411
Spelter	2,130	3,308	2,046
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	657	7,704	7,293
Quicksilver	—	5,539	—

The chief feature in this table continues to consist in the falling off in copper and copper ore, which is becoming still more marked. The five months' returns present a remarkable decrease:—

	Copper.	Copper Ore.
1852	£21,248	13,691
1851	28,883	19,972
1850	50,665	18,197

This falling off is in favour of our home copper mining interest.

We have inserted in another portion of this day's impression a notice of a meeting, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of colliery owners, viewers, and others interested in the coal trade, with a view to the formation of a society having for its objects the diffusion of useful information among the colliery population, the discussion of topics immediately connected with ventilation, and the general scientific details of the winning and working of collieries, and thus pioneer the way to the universal adoption of measures by which the occurrence of such a multiplicity of fatal and distressing catastrophes as we have hitherto been compelled to witness may be prevented. The object is a highly philanthropic one, and it is very gratifying to find that the objects of the proposed society were heartily supported by a large number of the principal coalowners and viewers of the district; and with the report of the Parliamentary Committee, now being published weekly in our columns, the various other parliamentary documents, and recent voluminous reports of the several inspectors, a mass of evidence has been obtained, which with daily experience and rigorous scientific research, will enable such society to effect a vast deal of good in the right direction.

We are happy also to understand that Mr. N. Wood is preparing some valuable statistical facts, the results of employing a steam jet supplied by boilers above ground; the jets being placed at different depths down the shaft, entirely unconnected with underground fires, a desideratum which has been long anxiously looked for by the profession.

It is probable the very first labours of the society, which may be now said to be fairly afloat, will be directed to the claims of a subject on which so much has been said on both sides, and thus ascertain whether it is really entitled to the encomiums passed upon it by the recent Parliamentary Committee, as being "the most powerful, and at the same time the least expensive, method for the ventilation of mines." This result can only be arrived at by a disinterested and practical investigation; and this is the more essential, as it is admitted that the shortness of the period confined the investigations of the committee to the examination of a very limited number of practical witnesses.

We cannot close these few remarks without congratulating the working collier on the sympathy which appears now to be awakened in his behalf; not we hope, as has been the case, to shrink into inactivity as the novel horrors of some fatal catastrophe lose their interest, but a sympathy which will prove permanent, and go hand in hand with their practical operations, until, as well as the nature of the circumstances will permit, such operations shall be comparatively as safe as other mechanical processes.

While on this all-important subject, it gives us much pleasure to notice a pamphlet by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, the inspector for the north of England. Anxious to diffuse as much practical knowledge as possible among the body of the working colliers, who have little access to official reports and other means of information, and whose caution for their proceedings is generally confined to their own crude experience, and printed regulations in some collieries, the author has endeavoured to explain in a lucid manner the arrangements necessary for security to life and property in a fiery colliery. It is particularly noticed that many lives are lost by persons who, wanting presence of mind, do not remain in those parts of the workings which, although deprived of circulation by the temporary derangement of the air courses, yet may contain sufficient atmospheric air to sustain life for many hours; whereas, to attempt to rush through the after-damp is generally productive of certain death. Such was the case at Houghton explosion, in 1850, where, by the blowing away of one of the crossings, 300 yards from the shaft, more than

30 men and boys were cut off from all communication with the shaft in consequence of the after-damp, and remained in perfect security until the ventilation reached them, and they were rescued. Also at the late explosion at Aberdare; when 60 persons were killed 100 yards from the shaft, several horses were preserved alive and unhurt, considerably beyond them. In order, therefore, to induce reflection among the men, and to anticipate every description of danger, Mr. DUNN has collected together the various causes of death, and devised such antidotes as may fall within the province of both managers and workmen, in order that these sad calamities may, as far as possible, be avoided, and when unfortunately they do occur, the evil consequences may be diminished to the utmost possible minimum. Our space will not allow us to follow the author throughout his various suggestions, but we heartily recommend the pamphlet to the perusal and deep consideration of all persons practically connected with collieries, convinced that the advice given is based on sound scientific principles, and calculated to convey the most valuable mental instruction to the working collier.

The third lecture on "Gold" was delivered by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR at the Museum of Practical Geology, on Monday—the subject being the "chemical properties of gold, and the mode of distinguishing it from other materials connected with it." In commencement, the lecturer observed that its unchangeableness, lustre, and colour, stamped it as one of the richest of metals. It was so ductile that it could be beaten out into thin leaves of only 1,282,000th of an inch thick; and one grain of gold could be beaten out into a leaf of 56½ square inches, or might be drawn into a wire of 500 feet in length. The density of the metal was peculiar; its specific gravity being about 19½ heavier than that of water. The colour varied from the bright yellow in which it was found in the pure state to blue, violet, black, and green. This metal had this difference from all others—it not being capable of being dissolved in aquafortis. The only solvent to reduce it was chlorine. The modes by which gold could be dissolved were by aqua regia, which is a composition of nitric and muriatic acid, chlorine, sulphuric acid, ordinary bleaching powder, common salt, and nitric acid. Some interesting illustrations were then shown as to the mode of chemically discovering gold. In searching for gold, the emigrant was advised not to overlook the possibility of discovering the platinum and silver which might be found intermingled with it. The differences between that metal, and copper and iron pyrites, and yellow mica, were then pointed out. This latter, with the exception of colour, possessed no similarity with gold; and an instance was cited of the captain of a guano vessel having found on one of those islands what he thought to be gold; but which, on being assayed there, was found perfectly worthless. The humid assay of quartz for gold was then ably described and demonstrated by experiments. In conclusion, the lecturer observed that the desire for obtaining gold, which now sent streams of emigration to California and Australia, was like an epidemic, leaving traces everywhere, but, in some countries, deep-rooted impressions for centuries. The Arabians, in the days when Bagdad, Bassora, and Damascus were flourishing, hunted for gold, in which they were assisted by the labours of their philosophers and the reveries of their poets. In Australia there were metals not more precious than gold, but still more useful and more necessary to our everyday comforts, and which permitted us to girt the earth as it were with a band, and place us in constant communication with each other. These were almost certain in their return, though not offering such glittering baits for their prosecution. Though disappointment will, doubtless, be the lot of many who go there to seek the philosopher's stone, those who read God's teachings as displayed in nature will find a more sure way of transmuting valueless materials into gold, by going out with the steady desire to improve and develop the natural resources of their adopted home, in the firm belief that success will attend their efforts if they avail themselves of that knowledge of the Creator's works which he has permitted his creatures to attain, with a view to advance their comfort and happiness in this world.

The subject of the lecture on Wednesday, was "Gold Mining and Washing," by Mr. WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, in which the several processes used in the Brazils, California, and Australia, were illustrated by models and diagrams. A detailed description was given of the works in Transylvania and the Ural Mountains; after which the various modes of dressing lead, tin, and copper ores, as practised in Cornwall and Derbyshire, were commented upon, as well as the several stages of manipulation through which they have to pass previous to their becoming merchantable; crushing, riddling, jigging, stamping, and buddling, were treated of, and shown that, in some instances, their application might be useful in gold washing, but that a knowledge of them was indispensably necessary in the reduction of the more precious metals. He concluded by expressing a hope that the emigrants, when they reached the scene of operations, would carry with them that love of law and order which had always distinguished the Anglo-Saxon race, and would tend to repress the scenes of riot and lawlessness which, unluckily, were unhinging the framework of society at the diggings.

On Thursday, Dr. PERCY lectured on the "Metallurgical Treatment and Assaying of Gold Ores." After describing the various circumstances under which gold was found, drawings of the several kinds of furnaces, reverberatory, blast, and cupellatory, were explained, as well as the different kinds of fuel necessary to be used in the reduction of the ores. The method of assaying them was then detailed. One of the simplest fluxes for gold was carbonate of soda; when this could not be obtained, lime was considered a substitute. In the latter case, it would be found better to use a black-lead pot; while in the former, the common crucible, as manufactured at Truro, was best. Various assaying materials, which had been lent by Messrs. KNIGHT and Co., of Forster-lane, were then described, together with the purposes for which they were applied. The method of obtaining silver from lead or copper was then practically demonstrated, and the action of the muffle and working of the test shown.

Although there were gold in many substances, it would always be as well to ascertain whether it existed in sufficient quantity to pay for its extraction. The observations he was about to make would, no doubt, be heard with distaste by some, and he might incur the displeasure of many parties, but this he did not care for; he considered it a public duty he had to perform, and such projects deserved the highest reprobation. Some short period after the discovery of gold in Australia, we were told here there was no necessity to emigrate, for that we had El Dorado's in our own country, if we chose to work them. He had seen glowing prospectuses of such affairs, only calculated to mislead; stones of ore might be picked which would pay for the extraction of the gold, but it would be certainly no profitable scheme to expend 1 l. to get 16s. worth of gold. The difficulty to be encountered was that of obtaining a fair sample, and various instances were cited that assays, though correctly made, had differed on this account. A review was then taken of the different modes of assaying, and several small furnaces were described, which could be made available at a trifling expense. The lecturer concluded by wishing them a long life and prosperous voyage to Australia.

The last of the series of lectures was delivered yesterday evening, by Mr. ROBERT HUNT, on the "History and Statistics of Gold." The lecturer, after alluding to the earliest discovery of gold, showed its value and production during the era of the Roman empire. The value of gold in England, as well as the amount coined, from the year 1344 to the present time, was then historically delineated, as well as several other interesting facts, a detailed abstract of which will appear in our next impression. On the whole, we may observe that the course of lectures have been numerous attended, and will, without doubt, afford a mass of information to those persons for whose benefit they have been specially delivered; while they have elicited a great deal of interest, owing to peculiar circumstances, from the general public.

We have from time to time suggested the propriety of the gold mining companies amalgamating their interests, and we are glad to observe in our advertising columns an official notification of an union of interests in Australian speculations, under the general title of the "Monarch Gold Mining Company." This is certainly a politic proceeding; for now, in all probability, the desired end will be attained. The management of this adventure is delegated to most respectable as well as responsible parties; the trust, therefore, be the result of the adventure what it may, will be faithfully discharged. We are informed that Mr. DIXON (late Government surveyor in the colony), in conjunction with assayers, mining agents, and labourers, of tried ability and fidelity, will be forthwith dispatched to Australia for the purpose of exploring the company's extensive and valuable property, with a discretionary power to work gold mines in other loca-

LEAD.

Mineral	Tons	Value	Per Ton
Lisburne Mines	850	£9378	10 0
Foxdale	530	5785	0
East Wheel Rose	421	5735	12 6
South Tamar	250	4500	18 0
South Tamar	250	4541	10 0
Mary Ann	240	4351	12 0
Tamar Consols	230	4310	11 6
Laxey	200	3942	10 0
Grassington and Cononley	371	3723	0
Newtonards	350	3668	15 0
Merilyn	290	3375	5
Black Craig	286	2944	7
Trelawny	153	2845	7
Cwmystwith	240	2620	0
West Golden Consols	193	2408	3 6
Maesysafn	208	2400	0
Great Wheel Baddery	189	2353	10
Maesysafn	208	2248	1 3
Deep Level	200	2164	0
Shalloe	1234	1861	12 9
Cairnmore	145	1401	15
Herodsfoot	110	1280	2 6
Glennalure	108	1152	18 0
Arnaglogh	113	1150	12 6
Lloc	95	1081	7
Treflane	48	1080	0
Nacknake	58	1045	0
Naptes	100	1005	0
Goginan	70	1000	0
East Daren	63	935	16 0
Talacre	78	925	9
Coetia Lys	74	921	1 0
Llanrwat	75	795	10
Minera	70	764	15 0
Dyllfe	66	737	9
Milwr	64	728	11 6
East Tamar	55	724	12 6
Keswick	70	719	15 0
Cern Eir	50	716	10 0
Pentir Herblow	52	671	0
Pentire Glaze	40	671	0
Pant-y-mwyn	65	662	5
Drigith	52	635	18 0
Jamaica	72	629	16 0
Hendre	594	574	7 9
Wheal Exmouth	60	571	10 0
Strontian	50	556	5
Callington	34	544	7 0
Holywell Level	40	485	8
Rhoswydol	36	453	12 0
Wheal Llanfyllid	40	431	0
Wheal Langfryn and Baring	2	442	2
Pant-y-frith	34	399	19 0
Tydrum	40	377	0
Cubert	30	363	15
Fron Fownog	34	357	8 0
South Australian	21	248	18 6
Court Grange	15	223	7 0
East Boringdon	124	196	15 9
Greenhuth	20	195	0
Coed Mawr Pool	17	183	12
North Manx	13	155	12 6
Boringdon Park	8	152	2
Tassa	14	144	0
New Granada	12	138	15 0
Wood Mine	7	85	11 6
Dyffryn	7	75	8 6
Wheal Venton	44	58	16 9
Galway	3	6	0

A land boat, with sails and wheels, is running at the rate of 15 miles per hour along the sands at Southport. It may be steered and stopped by a rudder.

Great PolgoothTons	95	8	3	4	£4897 10
Drake Wells	54	5	3	17	2932 11 0
Wheal Lavel	50	0	0	0	2800 0 0
Lewis	44	13	0	16	2249 12 0
Porkefalls United	37	10	2	12	1766 11 0
Tincroft	38	1	3	6	1659 15 0
Rix Hill	81	9	2	17	1550 19 0
Georgia Pool	19	1	9	19	1292 13 0
Charlestown United	24	5	0	19	1168 2 3
Poiborro	20	0	0	0	1042 10 0
Trevena	5	9	1	6	281 9 0
West Wheal Towan	4	3	3	23	224 12 0
Trevelyan	3	19	0	1	212 5 0
Four Corners	3	8	1	13	186 5 0
Mill Pool	3	5	0	0	169 0 0
Tavistock United	3	5	0	0	146 13 0
West Downs	2	10	0	0	129 1 3
Carbena	2	6	0	0	116 14 0
East Baleswidden	1	6	0	6	67 1 0
Park Wynn	0	12	3	17	23 12 6
Wheal Stanley	0	5	0	11	1 0 0
TotalTons	452	6	1	24	£22,992 13 0

NOVEL AND EXTENSIVE CONTRACT.—Messrs. Phelps, Matton, and Barnes, the American contractors, have undertaken to construct the entire of the Terre Haute Railway, which extends 175 miles, completely across the southern portion of Illinois. They are to furnish the material, lay the permanent way, and build the stations, cars, and locomotives—to place the whole in complete working order in three years, for the sum of 600,000*l*, equal to 3200*l* per mile, for everything but the rough land and the survey! Somewhat different to the manner in which things have been done in England.

INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.
WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL MINING COMPANY.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid on allotment.
Working capital now to be raised £20,000.
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
Dividends payable to bearer half-yearly.—No deed to be signed, and the liability limited to the amount paid.

TRUSTEES.
GEORGE POINTON, Esq., Mear Cottage, Lawton, Cheshire.
SAMUEL BARNETT, Esq., Marsh Cottage, Congleton, Cheshire.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS WESTHEAD, Esq., Manchester.
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esq., Manchester.
GEORGE POINTON, Esq., Cheshire.
SAMUEL THORP, Esq., Barnsley.

BANKERS—Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Skirrat and Remer, Sandbach, Cheshire.
MINING ENGINEER—Alexander M'Ewen, Esq., Manchester.

CAPITAN—Mr. Samuel Birks.
PUBER—Mr. Alexander Gordon.
AUDITOR—John Litchfield, Esq., Accountant, Manchester.

OFFICES.—17, CROSS-STREET, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER.

This valuable mineral property is situated in the parish of Audley, in the North Staffordshire coal field, and contains all the seams of coal peculiar to that district, together averaging 27 yards in thickness, with valuable beds of clay, and in the immediate vicinity of the thriving and populous towns and villages of the potteries, Willcock and Sandbach Salt-works, Crewe, &c., &c., which present almost unlimited markets at remunerative prices, and to which there is cheap access by land and water communication.

This rich coal-field contains upwards of 300 acres, and is leased to this company on very favourable terms and a low royalty. The collieries are already established, and pits sunk to the well-known 7 and 10 feet coal measures, and to which engines, machinery, and other necessary plant are already attached, and now at full work. The boundaries are proved, and the company only waiting for funds to extend their operations, and to connect this colliery by a short branch with the North Staffordshire Railway, and which may be done at a small outlay, and afford the means of a speedy, regular, and cheap conveyance for the produce of these mines to the consumers in the immediate neighbourhood and other markets, at prices with which no other colliery can compete.

Its proximity to these markets, together with the superiority of the coal, the moderate cost of working the veins, the small quantity of prop wood required underground, the cheapness of labour, the freedom of the mines from fire, black-damp, and water, together with the large local demands for cash sales, with other advantages that might be enumerated, show that large and regular returns may with safety be expected; and it is confidently believed that this company will be in a position to declare a dividend within six months after the capital is paid up, and be capable of raising 2000 tons of coal per week, at a cost not exceeding 3s. 6d. per ton, and which will readily sell at 8s. per ton at the pits, by which scale the profits to the company may be truly estimated.

Reports from able mining engineers, fully describing the capabilities of this company, also the capital necessary to extend the operations, together with the profits to be derived from the sale of the productions of these mines, are in the possession of the directors, and may be seen at the company's offices; and careful estimates have been procured as to the expense of the railway and other extensions of the works, from which it appears the proposed capital of £20,000 will be ample for all purposes.

This company is formed not with wild anticipations of boundless wealth, but on reasonable calculations, and is brought forward based on known practical results, from which remunerative profits cannot fail to ensure large dividends to the shareholders. With these advantages, which are self-evident, together with the plan on which this company will be carried out, and in order to restrict the liability of the shareholders, and to afford them an effective control over the expenditure of their capital, this company will be formed on the Cost-book Principle, now so generally approved of as the most simple and inexpensive; the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, which are to be paid up in full on allotment. The shareholders are not required to sign any deed, and secure the following advantages:—

1. Exemption from the complicated, expensive, and objectionable operation of the Joint-Stock Company's Registration Act.
2. Short periods of account, the monthly meetings enabling them to see their way step by step as they advance.
3. Direct and absolute control of affairs of the company, in place of delegating their powers to a board of directors, which is frequently found to mislead a proprietary, and involve it in embarrassment.
4. Exclusion of all personal responsibility, and the limitation of all claims to the assets of the company.

In a word, this company presents a source of investment of positive worth, that courts the closest examination; it is neither speculative, doubtful, nor uncertain; but everything is fair, open, and truthful, and such as must ensure a high interest to the shareholders. The management of this company is entrusted to a responsible and competent board of directors in Manchester—to consist of not less than four shareholders, each of whom at his election must possess at least 50 shares. The powers and duties of the directors and shareholders are defined in a series of rules and regulations prepared in conformity with the Cost-book Principle, which has been adopted under the most eminent legal advice.

The present proprietor consents to accept shares in lieu of purchase-money—such is his confidence in the success of the undertaking, in consideration of which allotment he transfers to the Company all his interest in the said premises, with the plant and appurtenances thereto belonging, clear of all liability.

From the numerous calls for large allotments of shares by influential parties here, and others residing in the vicinity of the property, the time for applications for shares will necessarily be limited. Applications must be made in the printed form annexed, at the offices of the Company, 17, Cross-street, Manchester, and accompanied by a reference to a banker or other party of respectability. Blank forms of application, with prospectuses, &c., each, may be there obtained, and the reports, rules, and regulations of the Company inspected.

FORM.

To the Directors of the North Staffordshire Coal Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares in this Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number, and to make the payment of £1 per share when required.

Name.....
Address.....
Reference.....
Date.....

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Reference.....
Date.....

STEAM AND ATMOSPHERIC PATENT PROPULSION

COMPANY.—(REGISTERED IN ENGLAND.)

For working or bringing into use THOMAS'S PATENT FOR ECONOMIZING FUEL in the GENERATION OF STEAM, and for improvements in machinery for propelling on land and water,—divided into 40,000 shares, 10,000 of which are offered to the public at £1 per share, free from all further liability, and 30,000 will be retained free by the patentee and promoters.

The patent has been obtained for England and Wales, Scotland, the Colonies, the United States of America, France, Russia, Prussia, and Belgium.

For many years it has been an object of the greatest solicitude and most intense interest, to diminish the consumption of fuel in steam-engines, every description, and at the same time to obtain the highest rapidity of transit both by rail and steamboats. It is believed, that the means of effecting the diminution of fuel to the very great extent of two-thirds, or one-half at least, and of attaining rapidity of motion, without limit on land, and to an extent hitherto unheard of on water, have been discovered by the patentee, and will be obtained by the adoption of this patent.

It is estimated that the average consumption of coke by locomotive passenger engines is about 30 lbs. per mile, and it is assumed that by using this patent about two-thirds will be saved, or, in other words, that one-third—that is, 10 lbs. of coke instead of 30 lbs.—will be sufficient to maintain the present rate of speed. The saving in the rapidity will therefore, be very great. To exemplify it, take the Bristol and Exeter Railway, where, in the last half year for passenger engines only, the coke consumed was 3104 tons, which, at 20s. 5d. per ton, amounts to £3168 15s. 4d., two-thirds of this sum is £2112 10s. 11d., making more than £400 a year saving on passenger engines only. But, besides these engines, there are goods and pilot engines, which consumed in the same time on that line 1762 tons of coke, making a total in half a year of 4866 tons, which is at the rate of 9732 tons a year. Now, taking the coke at 20s. a ton, and assuming that one-half instead of two-thirds of the expense will be saved, there would then be a gain of £4866 in one year. In the United Kingdom, it may be estimated that at the present moment there are 7000 miles of railway opened, and that in a few years 5000 miles additional will be constructed; and assuming for illustration, that the consumption of coke is the same on all lines as on the Bristol and Exeter, it will follow that as that railway, which is 72½ miles, consumes 9732 tons yearly, all other railways in this kingdom now opened, united, would consume about 992,304 tons—thus showing a saving of £481,152 annually, at the calculation of only one-half less quantity being required to perform the present duty.

In steam navigation, the saving in fuel will be infinitely greater, besides the grand desideratum of vastly increased speed, and (which is also of very great importance) the saving of space for stowage, an advantage on long voyages which must be known to be justly appreciated.

It is estimated that the annual cost of coal for marine engines in the United Kingdom alone is upwards of (£7,000,000) seven millions sterling—the magnitude of the saving, therefore, when the patent is adopted at home and abroad, will be quite beyond calculation.

The principal points of the patent are—great saving of fuel, augmented power, effective application of waste steam, and propelling locomotives by condensed or compressed air, instead of steam. The patentee, with reference to steam engines, accomplishes the objects by the application of centrifugal force (which is seen in the common fly wheel), by using the waste steam to heat the water before it enters the boiler—in fact, by delivering the water into the boiler in a boiling state, by an improved construction of the internal parts of the boiler and fire place, and by consuming the smoke and gases.

The capital derived from the sale of the 10,000 shares will be banked, and after paying the expenses which have been incurred in obtaining the patents and matters connected therewith, the remainder will be applied in working them, in such manner as the united body of proprietors may think most advisable. The promoters conceive that looking at the enormous saving in fuel which it is calculated will be effected—the greatly increased speed which will be obtainable by steam ships and on the rail—and the probability of entirely superseding the use of steam as the motive power for railway engines, by the condensed air apparatus—they may have the greatest confidence in believing that immense returns will be realised, either by working the patents, by granting licenses for their use, or by sale to foreign countries. As soon as the 5000 shares have been taken, directors, with a proper staff of officers, will be appointed.

Applications for shares, in the form underneath, may be made to Messrs. Brazier and Co., 129, Chancery-lane, London; Mr. Harvie, solicitor, Bideford, Devon; Mr. George Pye, Gandy-street, or to the Secretary, Castle-street, Exeter; from either of whom prospectuses, with explanatory details, may be obtained.

CHARLES RICHARDS, Sec. pro tem., 16, Castle street, Exeter.

Dated Exeter, June 24, 1852.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the proprietors of the Steam and Atmospheric Patent Propulsion Company.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares in the above undertaking, the whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I agree to accept, and to pay the sum of £1 per share upon the allotment thereof; and I further agree to execute the Deed of Settlement of the company when requested so to do.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Business or profession.....
Date.....

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Business or profession.....
Date.....

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
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Business or profession.....
Date.....

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Business or profession.....
Date.....

BODMIN WEST DOWNS, TIN AND COPPER MINE,

LANIVET, CORNWALL.—In 6144 shares.

A limited number of shares are for disposal in this mine, at £1 per share, free from further call or any liability whatsoever, to provide funds for the purchase of a steam-engine adapted for crushing the ore and raising water for dressing.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN JOHN KERNICK.
I have employed two miners one day breaking tinstuff from the lode, and now beg to hand you the result. The amount of tinstuff is 3 tons 10 cwts.,—produce of ore from the same, 1 gr. per ton. To prove this, I have assayed 2 oss. of the tinstuff taken in the usual mode of sampling, and the produce was 12 grs. of tin ore, worth £50 per ton.

Three tons 10 cwts. produces 3 cwts. 14 lbs. of tin, at £50 £2 12 6
Cost of breaking, 4s; ditto dressing, 3s. per ton, 1ss. 6d. 0 14 6

Leaving profit per day on two men's work..... £1 18 0
Twenty men can be employed in breaking tinstuff of this quality, which, at a profit of 19s. per day each man, for 300 working days, or one year, will give a profit of £5700.

This tinstuff was broken from the lode, 5 fathoms below the tin streamers' work; at this depth it increases rapidly in value, and it is proved, by the landowner's books, that the back of this lode has been profitably worked upon by the tin streamers for the last 200 years continuously, and up to the date of a grant being obtained by the present company when their interests were purchased. It results, that this mine promises dividends of 100 per cent. on the capital. [Vide report of work, cited in Mining Report.]

Applications for shares to be made to W. Garner, Esq., 55, Southampton-row, Russell-square; Mr. Thomas Fuller, mining broker, 31, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Brooks and Co., estate agents, 205, Piccadilly; Mr. J. W. Kernick, Bodmin, Cornwall; and to Mr. Lelan, at the offices of the company, 76, King William-street, where prospectuses may be obtained.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS MINES,—

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, CORNWALL.

Divided into 12,000 shares—£2 10s. each.

W. TURNER, Esq., Clarges-st., Piccadilly. GEO. ABBOTT, Esq., Wadebridge, Cornwall.

THOS. HACKETT, Esq., 26, Birch-lane. JOHN MILNES, Esq., Rochdale, Lancashire.

CHARLES GOLD, Esq., Pensbury Lodge, Wandsworth.

BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London.

SOLICITOR—P. G. Grenville, Esq., 42, Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Shewell and Sons, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles J. Eley.

OFFICE.—4, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

These mines are very extensive on the course of the lodes, and are held under lease from the Rev. H. Moleworth St. Austrey for 31 years, from the 29th day of October, 1851, at 1-18th dues. The metallic productions of the sets equal that of any district in the county. There are numerous mines surrounding the company's grant, that have yielded immense returns and profits. The stratum is clay-slate, or killas, being most congenial for minerals, and easily wrought. The roads are good to the shipping port of Hayle, where the product of the mines will be shipped, and from whence the carriage of coals and minerals is of easy transit.

They embrace a large and extensive field for mining operations, wanting only a moderate capital in addition to past outlay, to purchase and erect the required pumping, crushing, and stamping machinery, to develop their vast resources, and rank them amongst the first dividend mines of Cornwall. The lodes passing through these mines are numerous, 15 of which are discovered and partially laid open, and others are known to exist. There are also four cross courses and two elvan courses, forming innumerable intersections and junctions with the several lodes.

The indications presented near the surface, and the splendid specimens of ores from several of the lodes, coupled with the character of the strata, and other circumstances, lead to the conviction that numerous and extensive deposits of rich lead ores will be laid open at a shallow depth. One of the lodes, at only 10 fms. below the surface, is already worth £20 per fathom for tin and two of the other lodes are sufficiently laid open to allow of tribute pitches being worked, as soon as the machinery is erected to drain the works and render the produce marketable.

The great flookan running from the north to the south channels (making, wherever it falls in with lodes, immense and rich deposits of ore) passes through the set.

Although these mines require but a comparatively small further capital to provide the requisite machinery, &c., the committee, with the consent of their co-proprietors, have determined to place the undertaking upon such a basis as to avoid the probability of further calls, by offering to the public 4000 shares, at £2 10s. each, and thus supplying ample means for every exigency in connection with the company's operations.

The mass of correspondences received in respect to these mines, from numerous practical and experienced mining agents, precludes the possibility of its being published in detail in this advertisement; but the following report from Captain Mark Reed expresses the universal opinion entertained respecting this property:—

Leeds Mine, May 1.—Sir: According to your request, I have been underground at, and inspected Leeds Town Consols Mine, and am happy to inform you that what I found there more than bore out the reports I had previously heard of it. One of the lodes I found to be 2 feet wide, and composed of copper, tin, lead, and mangle, which comes in directly under the ground, and which I consider would, on the mangle alone, return a profit to the adventurers, leaving the copper, tin, and lead, as an additional profit. The ground can be driven for 25s. to 30s. per fathom, and the lode will turn out 5 tons of ore per fathom, and is otherwise one of the most promising lodes that I have seen for years. There are also three other east and west lodes opened upon, and a canner lode which intersects these lodes about 150 fathoms to the east of the western boundary, which I consider to be a very valuable point, and a position where large and good deposits of ore will be found. The position of the mine, geologically as a place of ground, is indisputably good; large and profitable masses have been opened upon in every direction of it—for instance, Wheal Vor, Gollopwin, Wheal Strawberry, Binner Downs, Wheal Penryn, the Manor and several others. The ground is also intersected by two elvan courses and three flookans, amongst the latter of which is the great flookan that runs from the north to the south channel, and making, wherever it falls in with lodes, immense and rich deposits of ore. I have only to add, from my knowledge of the district and the course of this flookan, throughout, intersected as it is by some of the first lodes and mines that have ever been in the county, and with such indications of a mine so near the surface as are rarely to be met with, that you have one of the first and most valuable speculations of the present day. Wishing you every success, I am, &c., MARK REED.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Messrs. Shewell and Sons, 25, Tokenhouse-yard; Messrs. Wm. Reynolds and Son, Liverpool; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Hull; Mr. R. M'Gowan, Glasgow; Messrs. Greenall, Brothers, Leeds; Mr. W. Jenkinson, Manchester; Mr. Edward Dawson, Rochdale; Messrs. Hughson and Dobson, Edinburgh; and to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS (SILVER-LEAD),

IN THE PARISHES OF ST. IVE AND MENHENIOT, CORNWALL.

In 4096 shares, of £1 each.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

The bi-monthly meetings, of which form a prominent characteristic of the Cost-book System, and at which the expenses of each mine should be, in accordance with its principle, anticipated and voted by the shareholders assembled, will be strictly convened, and thus, by a regular auditing of accounts, the mine will be kept free, in every particular, from debt. It may, therefore, be depended on that no shareholder will be liable for more than the amount of his share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
The Hon. D. A. BINGHAM, General BACON. THOMAS BANFIELD, Esq., H. DUNBAR, Esq.

Agent on the Mine—Mr. P. Q. Roskelley.

OFFICES.—GENERAL MINING OFFICES, No. 1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Wheal Wrey Consols is situated in a highly metalliferous district, the resources of which are being developed with more than ordinary success.

The set is most extensive, being more than one mile in length on the course of the lodes, and about three-quarters of a mile in width, and affords throughout indications of mineral riches, analogous to those upon which the most fortunate mining enterprises have been founded in the county of Cornwall. This valuable property is held under a lease for 21 years, from Sir Boucher Wrey, Bart., at a royalty of 1-15th dues on all minerals raised, and some of the most experienced practical miners of the day having inspected it throughout, and after careful examination of the several lodes already discovered, pronounce it to be the most promising mining ground in the district.

Wheal Wrey is not more than three-quarters of a mile from the Trulawney Mine, and is bounded on the south by that property, on the west by Wheal Vanton and Butterdon Mine, and on the north and east by Wheal Gill, Appleford, and Brecon Wood, thus forming the centre of a mineral area, in which good returns have been made, and in which mining adventure has met with early profits, and has been generally successful.

The lodes are numerous and regular throughout, and from this promising character, together with the lead and grey osun now raised at a shallow depth, no doubt can be entertained as to the ultimate success of this adventure. It offers every security for mining enterprise; and it is well known that, owing to the development which has already been effected, and the highly mineral nature of the workings, many have been induced to explore the country in its vicinity.

Five lodes have been already opened on, varying in size from 1 to 6 feet, and all of them are producing more or less silver-lead ore near the surface. The two champion lodes, only 5 fathoms in depth, driven on in the adit level, are affording good saving work at this moment, and leave but little speculation as to rich deposits below. All the mining agents who have inspected the workings, coincide in the opinion that such deposits will be speedily reached.

The adaptation of valuable water power for dressing is possessed here fully within reach of the Company, and the fact of the set being in a well wooded neighbourhood, and of the main road intersecting it, affords at once every available benefit so necessary to economical mining—namely, that of easily acquired material and facile carriage. Stone for building can also be easily obtained.

A steam-engine, the set being so extensive, will be necessary, in order to place the mine in a dividend paying state; and it is estimated that such a desideratum can be incurred by a very limited outlay.

The rules and regulations of the Company are strictly in accordance with the safe and simple principle laid down by the Cost-book System, by which periodical accounts through bi-monthly meetings will be laid before the shareholders, singly and severally; and the mine, under a careful and watchful management, and inspected from time to time by the most experienced practical engineers, will not only be preserved free from debt, but will be worked in the most approved, economical, and effective manner.

The books of the company will be at all times open to the inspection of any shareholder or shareholders, or to those delegated by written authority from them.

A steam-engine will be immediately erected in the mine; the present favourable development of the mineral ground in the workings authorising such a course.

Since the reports were made a very valuable improvement has taken place in the principal lode, and the general mineral character of the mine throughout has been increased to a considerable extent (vide prospectus).

Taking into consideration the favourable acquisition of the mine, the metalliferous character of the district, the discoveries now made, and other details, no medium of mining investment can offer a safer guarantee for the outlay of capital, and the committee of management pledge themselves to the strictest observance of the rules and regulations of the Cost-book System.

Applications for shares to be made at the offices of the company, the General Mining Offices, No. 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, City, London.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT

offers his SERVICES as a SHORT HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—119, Chancery-lane.

CHEESEWIRING GRANITE COMPANY,

CORNWALL.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

(Under which no deed is necessary.)

In 20,000 shares, £1 per share, paid-up.—(No further call will be required.)

OFFICE.—12, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JAMES SIMPSON, Esq., C.E., Great George-street.

C. I. BRANDLING, Esq., 10, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

T. GYBSON MONTPEYRY, Esq., 16, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington Park.

C. SHAW, Esq., C.E., 6A, Whitehall-yard.

JOHN CLOGG, Esq., West Loos, Cornwall.

RICHARD SOBEY, Esq., Liskeard, Cornwall.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane.

Messrs. Robins, Foster, Bolitho, and Co., Liskeard.

SOLICITOR—R. W. Childs, Esq., 47, Coleman-street.

STOCKBROKER—T. C. Munday, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street.

MANAGER AT THE QUARRIES—Mr. J. J. Trathan, Liskeard.

SECRETARY—Duncan B. Shaw, Esq.

The quarries of this company are situated on the Cheesewiring Hill, near Liskeard, in Cornwall, at the terminus of the Liskeard and Caradon Railway, a branch of which runs into them, and are held at a moderate rent under a lease from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall. They have been in operation about four years. Upwards of £2500 have been expended in the quarries, in the erection of machinery, in the construction of a tramway, and other requisites for their economical working. The quarries contain an inexhaustible supply of the finest quality of granite, and from its position and excellent cleavage, the cost of raising it is very small, and the price of conveyance to the Port of Looe is so moderate, that it can be delivered in London and elsewhere at a price which will defy competition.

The splendid fluted column of the Ionic order which still remains at the west end of the Crystal Palace (the shaft 20 feet high), one solid piece of stone, obtained the prize medal at the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, in 1851.

Granite has already been supplied from these quarries for the erection of the East Cornwall Bank, at Liskeard, and the Post Office, at Plymouth, also for Yarmouth Bridge, now in course of construction by Messrs. Griesell, under the superintendence of Messrs. Walker and Burgess, civil engineers. Other large contracts would be immediately available were the present capital sufficient to justify their consideration. It is now proposed to extend the undertaking to 20,000 shares, £1 per share paid up; an agreement having been made with the present proprietors for the transfer of the property on highly favourable terms.

The profits to be derived from this undertaking must, under any circumstances, be very considerable. The demand for granite of a superior quality, annually required for Government and other public works, is very large; and assuming that the quarries produce only 10,000 tons yearly, and that the price realised is greatly below that at which any other company can possibly render their granite, there would be a balance of profit over 25 per cent. on the capital employed, after deducting all expenses.

Active preparation is now being made to complete the Cornwall Railway, which will pass within a few hundred yards of the southern terminus of the Liskeard and Caradon Railway, and these works will, it is anticipated, require large quantities of granite to be used in their construction.

The company will be conducted on the Cost Book Principle, as being the most simple and inexpensive; and meetings of the shareholders, for the audit of accounts, and its general management, will be held every two months.

Prospectuses, with the report of the engineer, Mr. Jenkin, C.E., on the quarries, can be had from the stockbroker, T. C. Munday, Esq., 75, Old Broad street; or from the secretary, at the office of the company, 12, Parliament street, Westminster; to either of whom applications for shares in the annexed form are to be made.

[COPY.]

To the Committee of Management of the Cheesewiring Granite Company.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares in the Cheesewiring Granite Company, and I do hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per share at such time and place as you may appoint.—Dated this day of 1852.

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Business or profession.....
Date of application.....
Name, Residence, and Profession of a Referee.....

* Extract from the "Official Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition."
NOTE BY PROFESSOR ANSTED.—The quarries which have produced this noble column have not hitherto been much worked, but are capable of great extension, the magnitude of the blocks obtainable from them being almost unlimited. The granite will be seen to be of excellent quality.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL CONSOLIDATED TIN MINING COMPANY.

In 4000 shares.—Conducted on the "Cost-book" Principle.

BANKERS—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company.

PRESSER—George Stranger, Esq., Holne, near Ashburton.

SECRETARY—Thomas Fuller, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM WILLS, Esq., Totnes, Devon.

WILLIAM BROUSE, Esq., Carston-terrace, Harrow-road.

JOHN HEXT, Esq., Westland, Marsden, Devon.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINES.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
Capital £60,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment—£20,000 to be reserved for the colony.—No deed to be signed. No further liability.
MANAGING DIRECTOR—R. M. Westmacott, Esq., F.G.S. and M.R.G.S. (late of the colony)
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DIRECTOR—R. M. Westmacott, Esq., F.G.S. and M.R.G.S. (late of the colony)
BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martin, 68, Lombard-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Armstrong and Westbrooke, 9, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
SOLICITORS IN THE COLONY—Messrs. Holden and McCarthy, Pitt-street, Sydney.
SECRETARY AND PURSER (pro tem.)—R. A. Westbrooke, Esq.
BROKERS—Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, Change-alley.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—No. 16, CORNHILL.
The committee have purchased one thousand acres of freehold land on the Black Creek, in the county of Northumberland, in the Hunter River district, on extremely advantageous terms, a very considerable portion of the purchase money being paid in shares, which are to be locked up for at least six months. This valuable property is situated on the slope of a ridge of mountains, known to abound with quartz of crystalline and compact transition strata. The detritus of these rocks form the auriferous alluvial deposits.

The land thus acquired by the committee is nearly in the centre of the district marked yellow in Mr. Wylde's map, as indicating the discovery of gold.
The property being freehold, will be absolutely vested in fee simple in trustees for the company. Full powers have been dispatched to the agents of the company in the colony, and directions to secure leases of such other portions of the gold country, whether in Sydney or Port Phillip, as are well known to be highly profitable for mining purposes.
The directors have determined to dispatch to their estate fully qualified scientific mineralogists, that the most minute inquiry and examination may take place, and no valuable ore, mineral, or gem be cast away.

The following extracts are given from notices of this Company in various papers:—
"All the preliminaries have been well considered and judiciously carried out. The interests of the holders appear to have been fully cared for, and they have a great protection in the mode to be adopted with respect to the share certificates."—*Railway Record*.
"The arrangements they have been able to make for carrying out this undertaking appear to be marked by good fortune, as well as sound discretion. They have secured the co-operation of gentlemen here and in the colony, upon whose local experience, judgment, and integrity, every reliance may be placed; and they have also secured 1000 acres of freehold land in the Hunter district, and on the slope of a mountain ledge, abounding in quartz of a highly auriferous character."—*Mercury and Journal*.
"They will certainly have the advantage of the best advice the colony can give, and if any association can they ought to succeed."—*Britannia*.
"We have no hesitation in saying that it is altogether one of the best organised and practical specimens of gold mining companies that has yet appeared."—*Sunday Times*.
"We have carefully looked over the prospectus of this new Company, and were struck with its sensible and business like character. It appears to us to have been drawn up by practical men who have fully considered and matured the plan of operations, and who feel confident of success."—*Railway Gazette*.
"It appears that the shares are already at a quarter premium, and beginning to be freely dealt in—the business character of the company, the respectability of its direction, and its connection with some of the best men in Sydney seem to be fully appreciated."

Prospectuses may be obtained, and applications for the remaining shares, for which early applications are necessary, may be made to the purser, at the office of the company, or Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINES.

OFFICES.—No. 16, CORNHILL.
NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THE 17th INST.
By order, R. A. WESTBROOKE, Secretary and Purser.
Dated July 8, 1852.

AUSTRALIAN COROLLERA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
In 60,000 shares, £1 paid, with power to increase to 150,000 shares.—A Royal Charter of Incorporation, limiting the liability of shareholders, will be immediately applied for.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Colonel JAMES W. WOOLDRIDGE, the Keep, Dartmouth.
SAMUEL HARRISON ARMITAGE, Esq., Manor House, Mitcham, Surrey.
WM. ANTHONY BULLTON BURNETT, Esq., St. James's-place, St. James's, Director of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company.

HENRY CLARKE DUPPA, Esq., Malmayne Hall, Kent, Chairman of the South Australian Copper Mining Company.
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq., 11, Lime-street, City.
JAMES HUNTER, Esq., 48, Lime-street, City.
RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., Serjeants' Inn, Temple.
RICHARD TOWNE, Esq., 114, Fenchurch-street.

SECRETARY AND PURSER.—Warwick Augustus Hunt, Esq., Solicitors—Messrs. Scott and Edwards, 23, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
BANKERS—London: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Forster, and Co., Mansion House-street.
Plymouth: Naval Bank, Messrs. Harris, Bulteel, and Co.
Paris: M.M. BOUTON and Cie, 44, Rue La Fayette.

AGENT IN PARIS.—M. G. SUREAU, 25, Rue Bergère.
AGENT IN CHINA FOR CHINESE LABOUR.—Charles Buckton, Esq., Macao.
LONDON OFFICES.—No. 124, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN.
OFFICES IN PLYMOUTH.—No. 4, FRANKFORT-STREET.

The Committee of Management have entered into a provisional contract for a mineral lease of 4000 acres of the celebrated Segenhoe Estate, in the county of Brisbane, in the Hunter River district, where valuable veins of gold quartz and copper of rich quality have been discovered.

The quartz rocks that run through the Segenhoe Estate are pronounced to be the fountain head from whence are annually carried by the flood the debris that form the auriferous alluvial deposits of the Lower Hunter.

Applications for shares may be made in the usual form to the Purser, at the company's offices in London and Plymouth; to Messrs. Scott and Edwards, solicitors, 23, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, where prospectuses and maps may be obtained.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN BANKING AND GOLD IMPORTING COMPANY.

To be incorporated by Royal Charter, with limited liability.
Capital £250,000, in 50,000 shares, of £5 each.—Deposit £1 per share.
GOVERNOR—JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS AGGS, Esq., 1, Bishopsgate-street-within.
WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq., Hyde-house, Leominster.
GEORGE COOK, Esq., Wynnstay-house, Fulham.
JOHN GARDINER, Esq., 23, Norfolk-road, Regent's Park.
JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P., 1, Princes-street, Hyde-park.
J. D. HOARE, Esq., Montagu-street, Portman-square.
GEORGE N. PAINE, Esq., Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.
J. C. STOVIN, Esq., Acacia-road, St. John's Wood.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Masterman and Co.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Mullins and Padlinton.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood.
SECRETARY.—Percy Drummond, Esq.

OFFICES.—No. 9, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

The greatly increasing population, the commerce, the pastoral and agricultural riches of the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, the great success of the banks already established in Sydney, Melbourne, and Geelong, together with the extraordinary yield of the gold mines of these colonies, justly warrant the establishment of a new Australian bank, with branches in such towns as may appear expedient.

It has, therefore, been proposed to form a new banking association, to be entitled the Royal Australian Banking and Gold Importing Company, to be incorporated under a Royal Charter.

The capital is proposed to be £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, on which a deposit of £1 each shall be paid, and no further call to be made until the Royal Charter shall have been obtained, and not then except by a resolution agreed to by a majority at a general meeting of shareholders to be called together for that purpose by three regular advertisements in the "Times" and three other London daily newspapers.

The object of the proposed bank is to establish an office in London for the purpose of regulating and directing the general affairs of the company. A bank will be established at Sydney, with branches at Melbourne, and, if expedient, at Geelong, and other populous towns. The bank and the branches to carry on the ordinary business of banking, by discounting bills, issuing notes under the provisions granted by Charter, in proportion to the paid up capital, advancing money on undoubted security, and also on assignment of gold ore and reefs in the colonies in London; and purchasing gold in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, together with the transaction of such other business as may be safely and legitimately conducted by a bank. To avoid losses by fraud or neglect of duty, the managers and all persons appointed by the bank will have to give competent security in England for their fidelity and good conduct in those colonies.

A great part of the above capital being already subscribed, the Royal Charter has been applied for, and is under consideration of the Board of Trade, and the Deed of Settlement will be completed when the remaining shares are subscribed, and the Deposit of £1 per share paid to the bankers.

The combined advantages of banking and gold purchasing are evident:—
1. As a bank, an entirely new field is created by the immense influx of population, which is being continuously added to by the daily increasing emigration for the main purpose of raising gold, for which the bank would afford a convenient and secure place of deposit, as well as a market for its disposal, involving a proportionate increase of trading operations and banking accommodation. The shares of the banks already established in Australia are now at high premiums, in one instance (the Union Bank shares) 50 per cent.

2. By the purchase of gold in those colonies, by a bank, at about 64s. per ounce, with a market value here of about 80s. a profit is shown of nearly 25 per cent., and looking at the enormous quantity of the precious metal this business would appear to be unlimited, while the recent facilities of a regular steam-packet intercourse, both by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, by way of Egypt, and shortly, by way of Panama, will increase the profits on the capital by enabling the company to make frequent importations of gold during the year.

Such are the sound and practical advantages which are submitted by the directors to the public, and which they will have the greatest satisfaction, both as directors and shareholders, of promptly carrying into execution, in the full confidence that this company will prove one of the most secure and profitable investments of the day.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made on or before the 14th day of July, at the offices of the company, 6, Moorgate-street; or to Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street; Messrs. Johnstone, Bradley, and Walker, brokers, Manchester; Messrs. S. R. and T. R. Healey, brokers, Liverpool; Mr. M. B. Beverley, broker, Leeds; Mr. P. Nightingale, broker, Wakefield; Mr. W. Mudie, jun., broker, Glasgow; Mr. A. W. Labretouche, broker, 43, Fleet-street, Dublin; Mr. Thomas Keil, broker, Birmingham; Mr. L. K. Thomas, broker, Bristol; Messrs. Hingham and Dobson, brokers, Edinburgh; and Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., brokers, Hull.

ALLIANCE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY
OFFICES.—No. 33, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND.
Capital £30,000, in 30,000 shares, of £1 each.

(Completely Registered and Incorporated, according to Act of Parliament.)
Notice is hereby given, that this COMPANY is now COMPLETELY REGISTERED, and the CERTIFICATES ARE READY FOR DELIVERY to the shareholders who have executed the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,
July 8, 1852.
CHARLES HINKS, Secretary.

LE MINEUR, FRANCO-ANGLO CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

(NOW WORKING IN CALIFORNIA.)

Enrolled in Paris, April 27, 1850, by Statutes of "Societe en Commandite," under the Firm of Vachon Jno. X. Van de Castele and Cie.
Social Capital, 4,000,000 francs, or £1,600,000; divided into Active, 1,500,000 francs, or £600,000; and Deferred, 2,500,000 francs, or £1,000,000.
In shares of 25 fr. (or £1) to bearer.

COMITE DE SURVEILLANCE IN PARIS.
PRESIDENT—Monsieur CHARLES LOCRE, Landowner
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. D'ANQUETIL DE RUVAL, Ex-Councillor (Judge) of the Cour Royale de Paris

Messrs. B. LUNEL, Member of the Institute of France
" DE LACOMBE, Member of the University of France
" PREAUX LOCRE, Colonel of Artillery, Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur, Military Commandant of the National Palace of Compiègne
" JEAN ETIENNE, Ex-Justice of the Peace
" SIMON, Landowner

Messrs. Louis Sebastian Napoleon Vachon, Jno., and Xavier Van de Castele.
Messrs. Cornelius Fornet, and Charles Uzmay, Assay Office, San Francisco.

BANKERS.
The Bank of France, Paris; Sir Charles Price, Bart., Marryat and Price, London.
BULLION DEPARTMENT—Messrs. Adam Spielmann & Co., 10, Lombard-street.
SOLICITOR—Thomas Randall, Esq., Castle-street, Holborn.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warford-court.
SECRETARY—William Lloyd Jones, Esq.

CHIEF OFFICE IN PARIS.—31, BOULEVARD BONNE NOUVELLE.
AGENCY IN LONDON.—18, KING'S ARMS-YARD, MOORGATE-STREET.

[The Commission of Supervision in London will be formed from the English shareholders as mentioned hereafter.]

This company was established in France, in the month of April, 1850, by "acts de Societe en Commandite," passed before Mr. Acloux and his colleagues, notaries in Paris, for the purpose of working gold mines in California. The conditions required by the French code of laws have been all fulfilled. These laws limit the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their shares only; the shares of the company are to bearer, and being paid up in full on allotment, are not subject to any registration or further call, no deed has to be signed, and no other liability attaches to the shareholders.

By the statutes of the company, in accordance with the French law of "commandite," the grants are empowered to conduct the affairs under the control of the Comite de Surveillance in Paris, and an agent appointed by the grants, and approved by the Comite, is fully empowered to represent the company in London. The same privileges and the same rights of presiding over the affairs of the company in Paris is secured to the English Commission of Supervision, as those enjoyed by the French Comite de Surveillance in Paris.

The Commission of Supervision in London will consist of seven members, to be chosen out of the English shareholders, subject to the confirmation of the first general meeting in England; and according to the private regulations of the company, the members of that commission will be required to be holders of a certain number of shares, which will be deposited with the company's bankers during the time they remain in office.

The capital of the company was originally fixed at 1,000,000 francs or £400,000, and shares to that amount have been issued and fully subscribed in France. A portion of this capital has been expended in the purchase of the lands and mines (hereinafter described), and of the necessary machinery for working the same; and the balance is now standing in the Bank of France to the credit of the company. (Full particulars of this expenditure will be found in the annexed account, which has been audited and certified by the competent authorities in France, and was unanimously approved at the last meeting of the shareholders.)

The French Government having in 1851 investigated the position of the various gold mining companies then existing in France, which were 72 in number, granted by Act of Enrolment to only four of those companies; two of which latter were Le Mineur and L'Aurifer (these two companies were subsequently amalgamated, under the title of Le Mineur (the present company), and authorised to issue shares to the aggregate amount of 4,000,000 francs, or £1,600,000, by Deed duly enrolled and registered in Paris on the 19th day of November, 1851, and published at the Bourse and in the legal papers of Paris, pursuant to the prescriptions of the French law of "commandite."

This capital of 4,000,000 francs, or £1,600,000, is divided into active 1,500,000 francs, or £600,000 and deferred 2,500,000 francs, or £1,000,000.

Of the active capital 1,000,000 francs, or £400,000, has been already subscribed in France, as stated above, and it is now proposed to raise in England the remainder of the active capital—viz., 500,000 francs, or £200,000, to which amount shares will be forthwith issued, for the purpose of extending the operations of the mines.

The remaining 2,500,000 francs, or £1,000,000 will be issued in sections from time to time, as the extension of the company's operations shall require; but no issue shall take place without the consent of the shareholders at a special meeting; and in every case of a further issue of shares, they shall be offered preferentially to the old shareholders.

On reference to the annexed account, it will be seen that out of the capital raised, the company has purchased the freehold estate called Yulupa, which is situated in the best part of California, in the district of Santa Rosa, county of Sonoma, which estate extends over a superficies of two square miles or 1280 acres, and is described in the Government maps of the county as well as in the Deed of Conveyance to the Company, as follows:—"All that land bordering on the tract of Santa Rosa (Parage de Santa Rosa), in the hollow (Canada) which comes down from the place where timber is cut (Corte de Madera), beginning from the swamp (Trilaretto), until coming to the said tract (Parage) of Santa Rosa." This estate is secured to the company by Deed of Conveyance from Don Salvador Vallego, landowner at San Francisco, dated 14th day of November, 1850, which has been duly enrolled, registered, and recorded in the proper Court of the County of Sonoma.

The company has also obtained, on highly advantageous terms, the lease of a tract of land consisting of a vein of rich quartz, extending over a superficies of 23,500 square feet, and situate in that part of South California known as the grounds of the Merced, between the rivers Merced and Mariposa, 80 miles from Stockton—the richness of the ores it produces is too well known for any comment, and the great access it affords for mining purposes is highly attested by the company's engineers' report.

This tract of land is eminently distinguished as possessing all the elements essential to the success of a mining enterprise, being abundantly supplied with water from the last-named rivers. It is bounded by a mountain containing an immense quantity of ore; and a forest, (the property of the company), the timber of which will secure to the company an abundance of material for building purposes, fuel for steam engines, &c.

The lease for a term of 21 years, for which a royalty is payable out of the clear annual profits of the mine in lieu of rent, and commencing one year after the working of the said mine, was assigned in the month of July, 1851, by Cornelius Fornet, and Charles Uzmay, landowners at San Francisco.

This land has been recognised by the District Court of Mariposa, as belonging absolutely and legally to Messrs. C. Fornet and C. Uzmay.

By a stipulation contained in the said lease, the freeholders of this mine, who are extensive mining engineers and assayers at San Francisco, being assured of the richness of their mine, and in order to inspire public confidence, have agreed to conduct the working of the mine, in connection with the other engineers of the company, without any further remuneration than the royalty reserved by the lease; they will, however, as well as the engineers of the company, be subject to the control of the grants in California.

In addition to these valuable properties, the company already possesses in California materials for working the mines, including steam engines of great power, and machinery of the most approved construction, for crushing, grinding, and amalgamating quartz ores, and capable of working 60 tons of quartz per day.

Amongst the latest documents received from the grants in California is the report of Mr. Uzmay, engineer, addressed to the grants, giving an account of the last works executed by him on the mine. (See report.)

Some of the specimens referred to in the annexed report, can be seen at the offices of the company in London, and it is gratifying to the grants to place before the public the full report of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, on the value of the remaining specimens submitted by them to the Academy for examination. An authenticated copy of this report can be seen at the offices of the company in London.

The French and English shareholders being entitled to the same rights and privileges, the net proceeds of the mines will be divided ratably among them, and the dividends payable half-yearly in Paris and London.

The advantages peculiar to this company, and enjoyed by no other of the same description, may be thus shortly stated:—
1. That its shares being paid up in full on allotment, no other liability attaches to the shareholders.

2. That the company possesses a valuable freehold estate, extending over a superficies of two square miles or 1280 acres, which, by experiments already made, is ascertained to be equal in richness to any in California.

3. That the company also possesses a lease of a located mine, extending over a superficies of 23,500 square feet, upon which operations have already been commenced, as mentioned in the annexed report.

4. That the titles to the above properties having been derived from Mexican proprietors, and duly registered and recognised by the American Courts, are not the subject of any litigation, and have been in actual possession of the company for some length of time, and all the correspondence relative thereto is open to the inspection of the shareholders.

5. That the company has already at the mines, and in operation, the machinery, engines, &c., set forth in the annexed account. Also an efficient staff of miners and competent agents in California, under the superintendence of one of the grants of the company.

6. That the company has been in existence more than two years, and that its management has met with the unanimous approval of its present shareholders at their half-yearly meetings.

REPORT FROM CH. UZMAY, ENGINEER.
Shellock's, near Mariposa, Feb. 5, 1852.

Before all, I sank the principal shaft, from which the specimens were sent to Paris, to a depth from over 40 feet; the lower I went the more I was convinced of the richness of our vein, increasing in width and valuable minerals. I am highly gratified to find all my favourable anticipations accomplished in regard to the layer of earth in the middle of the vein, which was on the top only two inches wide, and now, in the depth of 40 feet, increases to 18 inches; this layer divides the vein in two, and is exceedingly rich. The soft character of it will greatly facilitate the work, and will secure to the machinery an immense quantity of valuable ore. The two veins, together with the intermediate layer of earth, are in this depth over five feet large, and increase proportionally; besides that, I have opened the vein in two other places, with the same favourable results. I found the vein of the same character, and it is exceedingly rich. I have sent some specimens of the new open shaft to my partners, Count De Wass Molitor and Co., at the assay office at San Francisco, where you will receive them: the quantity of the ore prepared for work at present will yield, at least, 80,000 dollars. I am only waiting for the remainder of the machinery, which you have received from Paris, to increase the operations.

X. Van de Castele, Esq., at San Francisco.
Ch. UZMAY, Mining Eng.

EXTRACT OF THE REPORT ON THE AUSTRIFEROUS QUARTZ OF CALIFORNIA, BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, LE MINEUR, MADE AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN PARIS.

Gentlemen.—In your last sitting you have named a commission composed of Prof. Adolphe de Lalibarde, Lonyet and Adrien du Bocage, for the purpose of examining the auriferous quartz of California, addressed to your society by Mons. Vachon, manager of the Company Le Mineur.

As chemist and reporter of the commission, I beg to lay before you an account of the analysis that we have made of this quartz. The question was sufficiently important to require our greatest attention to its solution, especially as there are but a few companies which have kept their standing to the present moment; it is requisite, it is even necessary to satisfy the public as to the richness of the quartz of California, and it is that which is the object of our experiments.

The specimens submitted to our examination were taken from blocks generally voluminous of silice, extremely compact, and of an aspect and structure heterogeneous,

causing fire by striking on steel, and so brittle that, contrary to the general structure of silice, they were easy to separate with a steel blade, &c., &c.

ANALYSES OF QUARTZ.
1st Analysis.—Pepite of gold 900/1000, weighing 0.03 grm.
2d Analysis.—Gold almost imponderable, floating in the water.
3d Analysis.—Gold yield 1 grm. per kilo. of ore (1 per 1000).

CONCLUSIONS.—On the precise results which we have obtained by the analyses of the three specimens taken at hazard, we feel inclined to consider the mine from which they were taken as one of the richest in California, and to prove that, it suffices us to say that in a brittle quartz, easy to work by ordinary means (such as crushing, washing, and amalgamation by mercury), that it is rich enough to contain at least 1/10 grm. per 10 grm. submitted to the analysis, and consequently 1 grm. of gold per kilo. of quartz (or 1 per 1000).
ADRIEN DU BOCAGE, Professor of Chemistry.

ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY, LE MINEUR. (AS REDUCED INTO ENGLISH MONEY.)

Amount of the shares already issued and subscribed in France.....	£40,000 0 0
Purchase of the Yulupa Estate at Santa Rosa, together with agricultural implements, houses, horses, oxen, sheep, ploughs, forges, corn, &c.	£ 7,600 0 0
Steam-engine, 40-horse power, with boiler, &c.	2,000 0 0
Stampers, 20 postles and mortars, and accessories, fly-wheel, pulleys, movable and standing, &c., and steam-engine attached	1,420 0 0
Cylindrical fluting machines to pulverise quartz	356 15 6
Boilers, with cases of division to separate the auriferous matter	670 15 0
Ventilators to separate gold from dross, &c.	1,200 0 0
Sieves, with piston rods, to obtain gold from quartz without mercury	1,400 0 0
Boilers and accessories	5,520 0 0
Miscellaneous, blast, retorts, crucibles, ingot moulds, hammers, pumps, and accessories, mercury, tents, and canvas, &c., &c.	3,578 9 6
Twelve mills for amalgamating quartz	1,200 0 0
Advances on consignment of goods to California, and goods at San Francisco	1,400 0 0
Purchase of the Yulupa Estate at Santa Rosa, including rent and office expenditure	350 0 0
Legal, and other expenses, in obtaining statutes of the company, registration, enrolment, stamps, salaries, and the general administration of the company	7,320 0 0
Expenses on engineering	5,520 0 0
Purchase of provisions and other materials, and general freight	3,578 9 6
Balance—Cash in California	£2200
Cash in Paris at the Bank of France, and on mortgage and other available securities	6384-8,884 0 0
Total	£40,000 0

Approved at general meeting, on November 19, 1851. For the shareholders,—
(Signed) C. LOCRE, President.
B. LUNEL.
STANISLAS LELARGE, } Shareholders.
AMEDEE LECOMTE, }

Applications for shares may be made to the agency offices, 18, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, City; but, according to the rules of the company, no shares will be allotted unless the deposits have been paid into the hands of the company's bankers.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH MINES.—At the SEVENTH TWO-MONTHLY MEETING OF ADVENTURERS, held at their offices, 16, St. Dunstan's Hill, Tower-street, on Wednesday, the 3rd June, 1852.

FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., in the chair.

The following report was read and unanimously adopted:—
The committee have to report that since the last two-monthly meeting of the adventurers, the engine shaft has been sunk 7 fathoms below the adit, making the depth altogether from the surface 10 fathoms. A most favourable change has taken place in the kilas, the overlapping stratum having been passed through, and the true metalliferous clay-slate reached at about 4 fathoms below the adit level. Two very fine and promising branches have been intersected in the course of sinking the shaft, each of them underlying towards the main lode, carrying beautiful yellow and black ore, affording indications of the most successful results, when the points of contact therewith shall be laid open. The committee have the further satisfaction to report, that they have successfully negotiated for an additional set on the western side of their boundary, the lease of which will shortly be executed to the committee on behalf of the adventurers. The committee consider this ground of the utmost importance to the Devon Consols North Mines, the great cross course of Wheal Maria, the proximate cause of the large deposits of copper in the Devon Great Consols, running from south to north through the land.

The committee beg to refer the shareholders to an article in the *Mining Journal* of the 26th June, in reference to the importance of this addition made to their sets.

The engine, pumps, and machinery, purchased of the East Sharp Tor adventurers, have been removed to this mine; some delay occurred in drawing the pumps, in consequence of the neglect of the East Sharp Tor Company to fork the water pursuant to their contract, but the works are now progressing with all practicable dispatch, and the committee expect shortly to have the engine at work.

In conclusion, the committee have much pleasure in congratulating the adventurers on the improved position of their property, which, they believe, at no distant day, will become an adventure of considerable value. It must not be overlooked that this mine is being wrought in what may be considered as virgin ground, and that they must, therefore, look to the successful operations now being exhibited on the parallel lodes for hope and encouragement to proceed vigorously. It is a fact most significant of the immense value of this immediate locality, that recently, in one of the deepest levels of the Devon Great Consols, and parallel with our present working, still greater improvements have taken place than at any previous period.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE DEVON CONSOLS NORTH MINES TO JUNE 30, 1852.

Cost sheet for April	£39 11 5
May	72 0 9
Steam-engine, with capstan, shears, and other materials	581 0 7
Travelling expenses	16 0 0
Secretary and office rent	12 12 0
Petty charges	3 19 6
Balance at bankers	908 2 0
Total	£1553 6 3

Balance from last account	£1549 1 11
Interest	4 4 4
Total	£1553 6 3

June 30, 1852. G. A. NICHOLS, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.

Established on the "Cost-book" Principle March 10, 1852.
At a SPECIAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the office, No. 1, Moorgate, on Thursday, the 8th inst., it was resolved,—

1. That, for carrying out the legitimate purposes of this Company in Australia, the whole capital be now increased to £50,000—three-fourths of which to be raised by allotment of shares in the United Kingdom, and one-fourth in Australia.

2. That necessary steps be taken for the further allocation of shares, now agreed to be issued to the public.

3. That an amended prospectus, setting forth the amount of increased capital—the present acting Committees of Management in London and Australia, and the immediate objects of the Company, be published and circulated.

AN AMENDED PROSPECTUS will be READY FOR DELIVERY ON WEDNESDAY next, on application at the office, 1, Moorgate.
W. L. HUNT, Secretary and Purser.

THE MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the OBJECTS and INTERESTS of the LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY, and other persons, are IDENT

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	17½	16½	£4 2 0 to May 1852	£0 16 0 May, 1852
1848	Alt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talylont, Wales	3	3½	3½	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan., 1851
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4½	4½	10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1524	Balteswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10	10	9 19 to July 1852	0 5 0 July
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Devon	5	6	6½	2 2 0 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 April
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	3	3	0 2 6 to Mar. 1852	0 2 6 Nov.
64	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	100	750 0 to May, 1849	—
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	250	250	457 10 to May 1852	5 0 May
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3	11	12	0 5 0 to end June	0 5 0 June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	4	4	0 5 0 to Sept., 1847	0 1 0 Sept.
100	Carn Breva (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70	70	208 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 March
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	12	12	—	—
200	Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	105	105	17 0 to June 1852	2 0 June
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	170	170	5 0 to 1851	5 0 1851
128	Cromystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	345	360 370	270 0 to May 1852	7 0 May
1024	Davon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	6½	6½	55 0 to 1850	—
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	29	29	855 14 to 1847	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	6½	6½	0 5 0 to Jan., 1852	—
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	185	185	233 0 to 1843	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	150	150	242 10	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	290	290	2245 0 to Mar., 1852	10 0 March
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	30	30	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	30	30	60 per cent. to June	5 per cent. June
1000	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	3½	3½	333 6 8 Jan., 1851	8th Jan.
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	14	150	150	0 6 to May	0 4 in May
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1	200	200	127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 Feb.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	4½	4½	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 Aug.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	200	200	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	4	4	3 0 to 1847	3 0 1847
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	13	13	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 5 in Sept.
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	95	95	1036 0 to 5th Feb.	0 10 Aug.
1000	Hollyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	650	650	0 17 6 to Apr. 1852	2 0 Feb.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	10	10	670 0 to 1st April	15 0 April
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	12	7½	7½	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 July
160	Leyant (copper and tin), St. Just	3½	7½	7½	0 13 0 to June 1852	0 5 0 June
100	Lisborne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	172½	172½	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	5 p. ct. June
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	180	180	239 0 to April	5 0 April
5000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	2½	10	10	235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
10000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	17	17	21 5 to 5th April	0 16 June
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	174	174	1 15 to June 1851	0 10 4th June
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	40	40	75 0 to Mar. 5, 1852	15 0 to March
5000	North Wheal Bassett (copper and tin), Illogan	—	22½	22½	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	140	140	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranarabuth	21½	5½	5½	42 0 to June 1852	3 0 June
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinhorne	30	137½	142 145	119 15 to May, 1852	4 0 0 in May
250	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20½	9½	9½	4 10 to Mar. 1851	0 10 0 to Mar.
256	South Canard (copper), St. Cleer	2½	125	125	0 7 6 to Apr. 1852	0 7 6 to Apr.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beaufort	18	9	9	871 0 to June 1852	7 0 June
248	South Tregurva (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	11	11	2 11 to July, 1849	0 6 to July
948	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	5	5	5 17 6 Sept. 1850	0 10 6 to Sept.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	150	150	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
94	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	3	160	160	1 3 0 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	158	158	402 10 to 5th April	5 April
1000	Stray Park (copper and tin), Cornwall	16	130	130	277 5 to May 1852	7 10 to May
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beaulaton	16	130	130	15 0 to May	8 0 May
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	130	130	2 10 to Sept. 1851	2 10 to Sept.
512	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	4	6½	6½	2 6 to Mar. 1851	0 5 to March
5000	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	6	145	163	177 5 to Apr. 1852	4 0 April
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	47½	50	10 10 to May 1852	2 10 to May
120	Trevelick and Harrier (copper), Gwennap	130	25	25	300 0 to 3d June	10 0 3d June
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	750	760	165 0 to May	17 10 May
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	31	31	2330 10 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranarabuth	7½	125	125	1 10 to July, 1851	0 5 to July
256	West Canard (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	4½	4½	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	117	117	198 0 to May	2 10 to May
256	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	10½	44	44	22 5 to June	1 0 June
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4	250	250	120 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	75	70	37 10 to May	4 0 May
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	180	180	212 10 to June, 1852	4 0 June
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	36	36	26 10 to April, 1851	2 0 May
8000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranarabuth	3	21½	23	8 5 to May	0 10 May
430	Wheal Loe (lead), Helston	33	32½	34½	348 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	—	—	—	—
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	—	—	—	—
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	—	—	—	—
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	—	—	—	—
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	—	—	—	—
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	9½	—	—	—	—
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5000	Alton Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2	2	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	1½	1½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	41	44½	3 10 0 to Jan., 1852	2½ to Jan. 1852
10000	Copahu Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	10	10	3 18 0 to Oct., 1851	5½ to Oct., 1851
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	12	12	7 10 0 to June, 1852	5½ June, 1852
2000	Marmato (gold), Colombia	24	12	12	3 0 0 to Dec., 1851	1½ to Dec., 1851
27000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4½	4½	—	—
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	11½	12½	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29	29	17 17 6 to June 1852	2½ to June
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28½	2½	2½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7½ to Feb., 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price					
4000	Angusta Consols (copper), Bridgestow	1	1	1	1713	Lamheroe Wheel Maria (copper & tin)	14	8	8
940	Balnoan Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	3	3	3	252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4	4
1024	Balteswidden United (tin), Sancered	3½	1	1	255	Leads and St. Aubyn (tin & cop.), Breage	—	—	2½
568	Beil and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	7½	2	2	13000	Lilwynnallies (lead), Cardiganshire	23½	1	1
3000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4	4	6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1½	1½
8000	Blancmarch (iron), South Wales	50	10	10	5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	31	11	11
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	7	7	1024	Mell Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	10	1	1
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin and copper)	1	1	1	2000	Molland (copper)	34	4½	4½
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10½	3½	3½	4500	Mouk Tlack (tin & cop.), Lelant, Corn	1	2½	2½
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plymton	4½	6	6	320	Nansogellan (tin and copper), Camborne	11	12	12
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	19	15	15	3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhyader	2	8	8
2400	Boscan (tin), St. Just	1	5	5	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7½	7½	7½
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plymton	14	2½	2½	2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	8	2	2
14000	Brach Goch Slates and Slab Quarries	13	8	8	2500	North Francis (copper), Camborne	1	2½	2½
3000	Brodford (lead), Wales	1½	2	2	1000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	2	2
2200	Bryn Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3	2	2	2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper), Devon	1	1	1
7503	Buspardo (tin and copper), Gwennap	4	14	14	1200	North Wh. Buller (tin), South Tolgus	6½	7½	7½
2000	Bwch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	4	2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	2	8	8
1000	Cae-Gwynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	2	256	Old Wheal Bassett (copper), Redruth	2	2	2
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	47½	14	14	10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.), St. Aust.	2	2½	3½
2000	Carbana (tin and copper), Crovan	4½	4	4	1500	Peneragat (lead), Carnarvon	4	5	5
3000	Carthow Cons. (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	6½	4	4	5000	Pendarraes and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1	1½	1½
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4½	7	8	1026	Pendarraes Consols (copper), Gwennap	1	2	2
2548	Cekle Dinas (tin), St. Colman	14	7½	7½	2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	10	10
200	Celn Bruso (lead), Cardiganshire	2½	50	50	1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancered	5	6	6
9000	Charlestown United (tin), Cornwall	2	3½	3½	1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	15	15	15
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	5½	6½	6½	1000	Poberro (tin), St. Agnes	5	13½	13½
1024	Ciljahn and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	4	6	6	2000	Polgear and Llanccarrow (copper and tin)	1	2	2
2000	Coad Mawr Pool (lead), Llanwrst	10	15	15	3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	11	12
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crovan	10	7	7	1024	Prad Consols	31½	—	—
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	12	6400	Pridaux Wood, Luxiliyan & Tywardreath	1	2½	2½
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes, Mont.	8½	10½	10½	2048	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranzabuloe	2	3½	4
256	Craze and Beljawa (copper), Camborne	2½	19	19	7080	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4	18½	34
128	Craig Brava (copper), Cornwall	52½	50	50	1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	11½	16	16
20000	Crestown (cop. & lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	1	1½	1½	1948	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4	4
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	15	1½	26½	256	Rosewarne (copper and tin), Gwynear	3½	12	4
10000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigan	4	1	1	2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	1	1
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	8	2½	2½	1024	Sidney Goldolphin (copper), Breage	5	6	6
3003	Cyffnadd Fawr (lead), Llanegryn	3	1	1	6200	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silver-lead)	1	1	1
1000	Dalhrew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	5	5	2000	South Caru Brea (copper), Illogan	10½	10	10
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	2½	2½	1556	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	28
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	2	2000	South of Scotland	1	4	4
3943	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2½	1½	1½	300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	25	35	35
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	6½	6½	6½	256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	4	4
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	3	1	1	280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	40
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancered	4	4	4	999	St. Minver Consols silver-lead	1	3	3
8000	Dyffrynog (lead), Wales	10½	12	12	667	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9½	5	5
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	3½	7	7	1000	Takenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives, Liskeard	3½	2	2
256	East Bassett (copper) Redruth	18	14	14	1024	Tranack and Bosence, St. Erth	4	4	4
2500	East Birch Tor (copper), Redruth	3	3	3	1024	Tranack United Mines (tin and copper)	14	3½	3½
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plymouth	15	2	2	1024	Trebravan (copper and tin), Perran, Illogan	11	6½	6½
1948	East Cronwalle (copper), Tavistock	4	2	2	168	Tregordon (silver-lead) Wadebridge	23	5	5
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	70	70	1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6½	6½	6½
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	12	6	6	872	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	4½	8	8
4000	East Gwinn Lake Junction (copper)	14	2	2	2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	7	5	5
512	East Soton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	9½	7½	7½	2048	Trevelyan (tin and copper)	2½	4½	4½
9000	East Tamar Consols (all-lead), Beaufort	14	5	5	4000	Tyn-y-Worgold (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	4
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	15	15	1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12½	10½	10½
2048	East Wheal George (cop. & W. Hampton)	14	5½	5½	6000	Uny Consols (cop. & tin), Gwynear	2	3	3
512	East Wheal Lelant (copper), Perran	15	9	9	5000	Vale of Towy	4	1	1
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	3½	2	2	3000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	1	1
254	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	13½	13½	1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	12½	23	23
536	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2½	—	—	6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan	12	7½	7½
1240	Eggar Llew Llanfihangel-y-Croftin	62	4	4	1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	39½	6½	6½
256	Fowey (copper and silver-lead), Devon	2½	2	2	256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	70	70
18500	Gall-y-Maan (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2½	2½	1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancered	2½	6	6
8000	Gareg (lead), Flint	1½	1	1	6400	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	34½	8½	8½
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	8½	6	6	2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3½	1½	1½
246	Gonnamna (copper), St. Cleer	49	17	17	1024	West Gwennap Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	10
243	Graham & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	88½	12	12	200	West Stannon (copper), Camborne	7½	12½	12½
400	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18½	27½	27½	940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14	4	4
4025	Great Coward (silver-lead), Merioneth	2½	1½	1½	120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	10
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	17½	24½	24½	512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	10½	9	9
5120	Great Wheal Badden (tin and silver-lead)	49½	3½	3½	500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	29½	14	10
1000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims	12	12	12	1024	West Wheal Treanury (copper), Gwynear	8	9	9
1024	Great Wheal Trevelick (copper), Gwennap	77½	72	72	1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	16
1024	Great Wheal Tregon (tin and copper), Gwennap	77½	72	72	1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	8	8
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	5	5	1024	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead & cop.), Calstock	5	14½	14½
6000	Hillingdon Down Cons. (copper), Calstock	24	4½	4½	3072	Wheal Tavy (tin), St. Just	5	8	8
20000	Kemare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	2½	2½	240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5	8	8
873	Kewick (lead), Fortincoale, near Kewick	14	4	4	1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	6½	17½	17½
1024	Kilgus and Bedford (lead and copper)	5½	2	2	1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper and tin), Perran	4½	4	4